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## Head of Afrikaner Secret Society Opt for Multiracial Dialogue

By Allison Sparks

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The chairman of South Africa's powerful Broederbond, an Afrikaner secret society long dedicated to maintaining racial segregation, has opted for multiracial dialogue and has met with members of the African National Congress.

The Broederbond, or League of Brothers, has been dedicated to the preservation of white domination and has a penchant for darkly dramatic ritual. It is considered to have invented the apartheid system

of extreme segregation and white-minority control.

The society is believed to exert enormous influence at every level of Afrikaner political and cultural life and to be an important factor in appointments to important government posts.

In what appears to represent an about-face for the organization, its chairman, Pieter J. de Lange, now speaks of using the Broederbond as a "contact agency" to help people of different races and political viewpoints meet one another.

Mr. de Lange, 60, recently resigned as head of Rand Afrikaans

University in Johannesburg to devote himself to promoting dialogue and understanding among the racial groups in South Africa.

According to the authors of a 1979 book called "The Super-Afrikaners," which exposed the activities and much of the membership of the Broederbond, most senior cabinet ministers are members. The authors said it was not possible for any nonmember to become prime minister. The position is now called state president and is held by Pieter W. Botha, who the book listed as a Broederbond member.

The organization also exerts considerable influence over the Dutch Reformed Church, to which most Afrikanners belong, and the South African Broadcasting Corp., which has a monopoly over television and radio.

The reason he is trying to encourage dialogue, Mr. de Lange said, is that he believes South African society is undergoing a transformation. He likened it to tensions building up in the earth and eventually causing shifts in geological structures that create new seas and continents, leaving living creatures to adapt to a new environment.

What worries Mr. de Lange is that he doubts whether South Africa's political parties and other organizations are capable of that adaptation. They are too superficial in their approach and are producing a confusion of different plans, he said. There is too little mutual trust to deal with the issues coherently. This is what the Broederbond chairman wants to rectify.

"The lack of trust is the result of a lack of meaningful contact," he said last week, in one of the few interviews focusing on the group that any member of the society has given. "There is a tremendous need for more contact to build up mutual understanding. I am hoping that I will get support for this in the Broederbond, even if it's not full support. The advantage of using the Broederbond for this is that it is spread all over the country."

[Mr. de Lange said Monday that "I would clearly state that I am not in favor of negotiations with the ANC as long as they insist that power must be handed over to them and as long as they employ violent means to achieve this end." Reuters reported.]

Already the Broederbond chairman had held talks with some leading members of the outlawed Afrikaner movement and in Congress.

Schlumberger said that the two companies had terminated the agreement in principle reached in October, but did not say whether the decision was mutual.

Fujitsu had no immediate comment. The company's public-relations officers in New York said they were unaware that the agreement had been called off until contacted by reporters.

Schlumberger, the world's largest oil-field services company, cited the political controversy and said it appeared unlikely that the sale could be completed in a reasonable amount of time.

Analysts said they thought Schlumberger might have another buyer in mind.

Last week, both Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige indicated strong opposition to the sale.

Government officials have said the sale could reduce the competitiveness of U.S. semiconductor chip makers by putting advanced technology into Japanese hands.

Fairchild makes a special type of



### Kiosk Icahn Is Target Of SEC Inquiry

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Carl C. Icahn, the corporate raider, acknowledged Monday that he is one of the targets of an investigation by the Securities and Exchange Commission into possible violations of securities laws.

Mr. Icahn, who heads and controls Trans World Airlines Inc., made the acknowledgment in a filing TWA was required to make with the SEC disclosing its 14.8-percent stake in USAir Group.

Further details, Page 9.

#### GENERAL NEWS

■ The U.S. Navy is close to having the 600-ship fleet that Ronald Reagan sought. Page 3.

■ Ten Soviet dissidents abroad assailed changes by Mikhail Gorbachev as cosmetic. Page 6.

#### SPORTS

■ Paraguay beat the United States in another Davis Cup tennis upset. Page 15.

#### BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ U.S. factory use reached 79.8 percent of capacity last month, the highest in a year. Page 9.

■ Japan accused South Korea of violating GATT regulations by discriminating against Japanese goods. Page 9.



Stripes from London's 'hot couture.' Hebe Dorsey reports on the most-likely tame showings. Page 6

### Sale Halted Of Chip Firm To Japanese

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Facing strong U.S. governmental pressure, Schlumberger Ltd. said Monday that it was ending its agreement to sell 80 percent of Fairchild Semiconductor Corp. to Fujitsu Ltd., Japan's largest computer maker.

Fairchild, based in Cupertino, California, is an important supplier of microchips to the U.S. Defense Department, and the prospect of a Japanese company gaining control of it raised concern within the Reagan administration and in Congress.

Schlumberger said that the two companies had terminated the agreement in principle reached in October, but did not say whether the decision was mutual.

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See FAIRCHILD, Page 13

### Yugoslavia Indicates Work Stoppages Are More Widespread Than Reported

The Associated Press

BELGRADE — The official Yugoslav press agency Tanjug acknowledged Monday that strikes triggered by a wage freeze imposed last month were more widespread than originally reported and indicated that more unrest was likely.

Tanjug disclosed that work stoppages prompted by February emergency laws that froze the pay of many workers had spread virtually across the country.

The press agency said that 1,000 workers struck for an unspecified period at 11 concerns in Serbia, 200 workers stopped work in the southern province of Kosovo for 12 days and an unspecified number struck

for as long as two days in a coal mine in Prijepolje in Montenegro.

It added that teachers in Serbia had shown solidarity with other protests by refusing to collect their pay, rather than by stopping work.

In initial reports on the labor unrest, Tanjug said that Croatia was the only area hit by strikes, with several thousand workers stopping work at 40 concerns in half a dozen cities.

Strikes have increased as the government seeks to contain inflation, which reached 90 percent last year.

Caution has marked reporting on the strikes in Yugoslavia's state-

supervised media. But Tanjug indicated that more labor unrest was likely, noting that the wage freeze has not yet hit about 150,000 workers in Serbia, 50,000 in Kosovo and 27,000 in Montenegro.

A report in the daily newspaper Borba said 2,000 people had jammed the corridors of a major medical center in Zagreb during a work stoppage there and demanded to know why their wages would go down 18.7 percent a month for February, March and April.

The government's freeze specifies that workers be paid according to productivity and stipulates that

See STRIKES, Page 2

### Dutch Port Is Shaken by Labor Strife

#### Layoffs Are Key Issue in 9-Week Rotterdam Dispute

By Peter Maass

International Herald Tribune

ROTTERDAM — The world's largest port is in trouble. A series of strikes in Rotterdam has slowed activity in the general cargo sector for the past two months and caused concern throughout the rest of the port.

Employers fear the labor dispute could harm Rotterdam's reputation and drive business away to Antwerp or Hamburg.

"In the long run, the union will just destroy its own employment," said Jacques Schoufour, chairman of the port employers association. "When we become too expensive, and when we don't provide the right services, customers will go to other ports."

But Bert Duyema, spokesman for the transport union, blames the

employers association for the strike and says that any harm done to the port's business will only be temporary.

"This hurts the reputation of Rotterdam," he said, referring to the nine-week labor dispute, which was sparked by the association's move to lay off 350 workers in the general cargo sector.

"That is bad for us," he said. "but after the strike action is finished the customers will return to Rotterdam."

Strikes by about 4,500 workers in the general cargo sector have caused approximately nine million guilders (\$4.3 million) in lost income from ships now calling on other ports, the employers say. Truckers and railroads are also losing millions.

The stakes in the dispute are

See PORT, Page 2

See FAIRCHILD, Page 13

### In Portugal, a Chafing With Modernity

By Edward Schumacher

New York Times Service

LISBON — On a narrow cobblestone street in this capital of peeling paint and faded glories, about 30 Portuguese wearing heavy shoes and cloth caps were huddled in a small bar one night recently singing of loyal mothers, lost loves and better times.

As one after another opened his heart and poured out his soul over three-cent cups of rough wine, Carlos Reis, 73, could resist no longer. He said his doctor had prohibited him from singing because of a bad heart, but the music was *fado*, Portuguese folk music, and so Mr. Reis closed his eyes and began to play the strum of a guitar.

"I don't pass the night well without *fado*," he sang, his voice clear and sonorous. "I don't pass the night well without wine."

It was a haunting echo of a melancholy that permeates all of Portugal, a country of 10 million people. The Portuguese call it *saudade*, which is defined as a peculiar Portuguese phenomenon that means part nostalgia for the past, part longing for the future and part uncertainty about the present.

In the second year of Portugal's membership in the European Community, and the 13th year since a revolution brought democracy to the country, it is that uncertainty that to an outsider seems to grip the nation.

Advertising based on patriotic or all-American imagery "should very soon disappear completely now that the president's popularity is slipping and people

TROOP TALKS — Caspar W. Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense, right, with Spain's defense minister, Narciso Serra i Serra, arriving Monday in Madrid for talks with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. Mr. Weinberger is trying to break a deadlock over the U.S. military presence in Spain, which has threatened to expel all U.S. forces unless an agreement on cutting troop levels is reached by the end of this year.

### Cynically, Madison Ave. Waives Flag

By Richard W. Stevenson

New York Times Service

NEXTORON — Madison Avenue, which if nothing else strives to stay in tune with America's moods, is abandoning the warm, patriotic themes that were widely used in advertising for several years.

Advertisers instead are returning to an old-fashioned emphasis on product quality or are giving their commercials an attention-grabbing, high-tech music video look. And here and there, a new theme is emerging: a sometimes cynical, sometimes skeptical view of the world.

The change began in the middle of last year, when many ad agencies determined that commercials employing flag-waving images were overused. But advertising experts say it has picked up speed in recent months as scandals on Wall Street and President Ronald Reagan's difficulties in the Iran-contra affair have raised the level of skepticism about leadership and institutions.

Advertising based on patriotic or all-American imagery "should very soon disappear completely now that the president's popularity is slipping and people

are having second thoughts about whether we're as great as we thought we were," said David Vadehra, president of Video Storyboard Tests, a New York research concern that tracks the popularity of television commercials.

"Do an American flag count in advertising, and you'll see that there are a lot less than there were a year ago," said Jerry Della Femina, chairman of Della Femina Travissano & Partners, a New York ad agency. "You're going to see advertising that's a little more biting, a little tougher, a little more cynical."

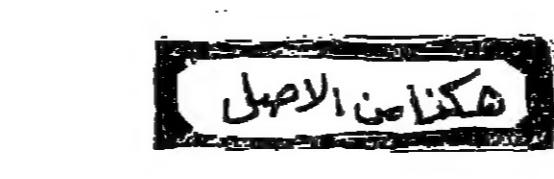
The most visible example is the campaign created by the Della Femina agency for Izuna cars and trucks. It features a smooth-talking salesman whose outlandish lies are caught and corrected by subtitles on the television screen.

One of the most popular and talked-about campaigns in years, the "liar" commercials first began to appear last summer, before the Iran-arms affair broke and the Ivan F. Boesky insider-trading scandal was disclosed. Similar commercials have been made since

See ADS, Page 6



Shoppers walking down a crowded street in the Portuguese capital.



### Runcie in Joint Pact On Waite

#### Tehran Replies To Archbishop's Hostage Offer

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — In an exchange of letters, the Archbishop of Canterbury offered to try to determine the whereabouts of at least one Iranian missing in Lebanon since 1982, and Iran promised to help find Terry Waite, the missing Church of England envoy.

The texts of the two letters were

Beirut's Amal militia moves south to fight Israelis. Page 2.

read Monday over Tehran radio. The radio, monitored in Nicosia, did not say when the letters were sent.

Tehran radio said Archbishop Robert Runcie offered to help find three Iranians missing in Lebanon, but his office in London said that the proposal involved a single Iranian.

In Paris, meanwhile, Anis Naccache, a convicted Lebanese terrorist, called on the Revolutionary Justice Organization on Monday to spare the life of Jean-Louis Normandin, a Frenchman whom the pro-Iranian organization has threatened to execute.

Mr. Naccache asked the group "in the name of our common struggle to spare the life of the innocent Normandin," Agence France-Presse reported.

The Revolutionary Justice Organization said Saturday that Mr. Normandin, who was captured on March 8, 1986, had been tried and the sentence to execute him would be handed down within 48 hours. By Monday night there had been no word on his fate.

A French Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Paris that the Monday night deadline set by the Revolutionary Justice Organization was the moment when the sentence against Mr. Normandin would be revealed and was not a deadline for the hostage's death.

"No time was given for an execution," the spokesman said, speaking on condition that he not be identified.

Mr. Naccache, 33, is serving a life prison term for the attempted assassination of a former Iranian prime minister, Shahpur Bakhtiar, in 1980.

The Revolutionary Justice Organization had demanded clarification from France over a statement made Tuesday by President Francois Mitterrand. Mr. Mitterrand seemed

## Amal Militia, Forced Out of Beirut, Moves South to Fight Israelis

By Ihsan A. Hijazi  
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Hundreds of Moslem militia fighters who left West Beirut last month after the arrival of Syrian troops have moved to southern Lebanon to fight against Israel, according to police sources and press reports here.

The leader of the Shiite Moslem Amal movement, Nabih Berri, announced that his militia would now concentrate on "liberating southern Lebanon" from the Israelis, who have declared the territory just north of the Israeli-Lebanese border to be a "security zone."

Lebanese newspapers said that as many as 1,000 militiamen were training in hit-and-run operations as part of an effort to force the Israelis to leave Lebanese territory.

The militiamen moved to new locations after 7,000 Syrian soldiers deployed in the mainly Moslem western part of the capital to end factional fighting.

Mr. Berri spoke at a news conference in Beirut on Saturday, 24 hours after Amal had taken responsibility for an attack in southern Lebanon in which an Israeli army officer was killed and another soldier was wounded.

The incident occurred inside the Israeli-designated security zone, an area about six miles (10 kilometers) deep that extends along the entire 50-mile border. The territory is patrolled by Israeli soldiers aided by a 2,000-man Christian militia known as the South Lebanon Army.

Mr. Berri also held talks Saturday with Lieutenant General Gustav Hagglund, commander of the 5,800-member United Nations peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon.

A news agency, Al Markaziyah, reported that General Hagglund had conveyed a warning from the Israelis to Mr. Berri, who is minister of justice and South Lebanon Affairs in the Lebanese cabinet.

According to the agency, Israel said its soldiers would use "scorched earth" tactics in southern Lebanon if raids against its soldiers and the South Lebanon Army continued.

The Druze Moslem leader, Wadi Jumblat, expressed hope on Saturday that Syrian deployment in West Beirut "would give patriots

the chance" to fight Israel. He spoke at a ceremony in the Chouf mountains for the graduation of cadets of his Progressive Socialist Party militia.

The fighting in West Beirut was mainly between Druze and Amal forces. An estimated 1,500 Druze fighters relocated in the Chouf, southeast of Beirut, after leaving the capital.

Moslem fundamentalists of the pro-Iran Hezbollah, or Party of God, also evacuated West Beirut. Many of them resettled in the city's mainly Shiite southern outskirts, while others went to southern Lebanon.

Hezbollah leads the "Islamic resistance movement" that has claimed responsibility for a series of attacks against the Israelis and the South Lebanon Army in the Israeli security zone.

Amal militiamen continue to fight sporadic gunbattles with guerrillas of the Palestine Liberation Organization entrenched in Palestinian districts in Beirut and in southern Lebanon. The violence there has declined since it started in October. The Shiite movement has also relaxed its blockade against the Palestinian areas.

Mr. Berri said: "Now that security has been stabilized in Beirut, thanks to our sister Syria, Amal is duty-bound to resume its mission of liberating the south. After the death of their officer, the Israelis must ask themselves why they are in Lebanon."

Since October, Israel is reported to have doubled the number of its troops in southern Lebanon to almost 3,000, following increasing activity by Lebanese fighters.

The move was also seen as a precaution to head off the collapse of the South Lebanon Army, whose members were reportedly to have been demoralized after repeated attacks on their positions by Moslem guerrillas.

Israel's defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin, said recently that the Israeli Army was determined not to let the South Lebanon Army disintegrate or to let the security zone become an area from which terrorist attacks could be carried out.



**DEATH TOLL AT 32 IN INDIA BOMBING** — The police detained two men Monday in connection with an explosion Sunday on a train in south India. The official death toll was at 32, but many people were still trapped in

the train. The blast was in Tamil Nadu State, about 160 miles south of Madras. Investigators suspected Tamil extremists as the saboteurs. Tamils are upset that India is not doing more to assist Tamil separatists in Sri Lanka.

## PORUGAL: Uncertain Nation Chafes With Modernity and Its Own Past

(Continued from Page 1)

Democratic government of Prime Minister Alvaro Cavaco Silva, there is an uncertainty whether the country, arguably the most backward in Western Europe, can compete economically inside Europe and integrate culturally into its Western liberal traditions.

"People are afraid today," said Antonio Barreto, a sociologist and leading Socialist member of Parliament. "We have no choice now but to go into Europe, and that is where we belong. But it is a challenge and a threat. Myself, I'm not optimistic about how easy it will be."

Portugal is a country still rural, a land of whitewashed villages, women in black and farmers pulling oxcarts loaded with cork. In Lisbon, turn-of-the-century American-built trams called *elétricos* still ply the steep hills, passing century-old houses, many fronted with magnificent tiles, unbroken by urban renewal.

Many older and rural Portuguese, tied to their villages, do not see the need for change. Suspicious

of Western free-market values, Manuel Justino Pereira, a 61-year-old farmer, defended bartering and price supports in an interview last year. "We have our own economy," he said. "It always can be made to be enough."

It is a folk conservatism related to *saudade*, which many Portuguese say is the greatest obstacle to overcoming the country's backwardness. "Saudade is as Portuguese as cod and potatoe," said José Saraiva, a cultural historian.

"It's as our greatest evil."

Confronting the old attitudes is a more aggressive middle class that is emerging under the banner of pragmatism and modernism. It is a consumer-minded class that listens to the latest English music and creates fashions and paintings of its own.

Mr. Cavaco Silva, 47, an ascetic former finance minister, and many in his centrist government have come to perceive this new sense of motion, according even to the prime minister's opponents.

"I can't stand fado," said Carlos Alberto Pimenta, 31, the secretary of state for environment and natural resources. He started picking off the names of other officials of similar age who come from a new generation of young politicians who were not active in the opposition to the longtime dictatorship and so do not have the ideological baggage or fears of that older generation.

Critics of Mr. Cavaco Silva say that while his pragmatism may appear modern, his iron will is a flaw that appeals to what some call a historical Portuguese tendency to favor strong leaders. Mr. Cavaco Silva, nonetheless, plays on public opposition to elections anytime soon. Polls also show his popularity has grown during his 17 months in office.

One reason is that the economy has improved. Last year, the economy grew 4 percent — as inflation dropped from 19 percent to under 12 percent — the stock market took off and real income went up, the government reported.

While textiles, shipbuilding and other major industries are generally suffering, some new plants are thriving, particularly in developing industries such as crystal, offshore fishing and precision instruments.

"We are showing we have the workers and the spirit," said Omar Silve Karim, vice president of the Portuguese Industrial Association.

The problem is not genetics."

Representatives from about 50 airlines attending the opening session of the conference, which was organized after the federal government granted exemptions from anti-trust law. Industry officials said that about 50 more airlines are expected to participate before the conference ends later this week.

Austria Airlines is resuming service to Iran and Iraq, suspended early this year because of the Gulf war. The airline will resume its weekly flight to Tehran on Tuesday and its flight to Baghdad on Thursday. (Reuters)

The Jordanian national airline, Alia, received Monday the first of six A310-300 Airbuses in a ceremony at Airbus headquarters in Toulouse, France, that was attended by Queen Noor of Jordan. (Reuters)

## HOSTAGES: Runcie, Iran Reach Accord on Waite

(Continued from Page 1)  
the religious affairs of the nation's largest sect. "I am not absolutely certain of the outcome, but I am hopeful his life is going to be spared."

Sheikh Shamseddine spoke in an interview Monday afternoon with the pro-Syrian Beirut newspaper Al-Sharq.

"I haven't received firm pledges," he said. "But I can deduce from what was told to me and from contacts made by other parties that the French hostage will be saved. His life will probably be spared."

Al-Sharq goes to the newstands Tuesday. Its editor, Aouad Kassis, made a copy of the interview available to The Associated Press two hours before the 1800 GMT deadline Monday that was set by Mr. Normandin's kidnappers.

In London, Archbishop Runcie's

office said he wrote to Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Majlis, Iran's parliament, on Jan. 30 in response to remarks made in Tehran making it clear that if approached, he could do what he could to help Terry Waite.

The radio said that Mr. Rafsanjani accepted the archbishop's offer and promised to ask Iran's Lebas

newspaper to find three Iranians who were believed seized by Christian militiamen in Lebanon in August 1982.

However, the archbishop's spokeswoman, Eve Keatley, said the letter referred only to Mate Vasileanu, who was then commander of the Iranian Revolutionary Guards in Syria.

Hussein Musavi, the Iranian chargé d'affaires in Lebanon, and an unidentified correspondent of the Islamic Republic News Agency and their Lebanese driver were reportedly kidnapped along with Mr. Vasileanu.

Twenty-six foreigners have been kidnapped in Lebanon since March 16, 1985, and are presumed dead hostage.

One of them, Terry Anderson, 39, the chief Middle East correspondent for The Associated Press, entered his third year in captivity on Monday. Mr. Anderson was captured on March 16, 1985, and has been held the longest of the eight Americans still in captivity in Lebanon.

Mr. Waite disappeared while trying to negotiate the release of foreign hostages.

Now, the annual growth has stagnated, and the worst-hit area is general cargo. The labor-intensive sector, which accounts for 4,500 of the port's 11,000 workers, mainly handles nonfood and nonoil products that are unsuitable for shipping in containers.

The employers association signed a five-year pay accord with union in 1985, in which the employers promised not to lay off any general cargo workers. But the employers now say the economic situation has changed, requiring them to cut the workforce by 350 jobs.

The transport union says the employers should honor the contract and try to reduce costs without layoffs. On Jan. 19, the union began lightening strikes in which only a minority of the workers refused to work on any given day. Loading operations were delayed but not shut down.

The union contested the planned layoff in court, and on Thursday an Amsterdam judge unexpectedly ruled that the employers' association could not go ahead with the layoffs until May 7 at the earliest, except at one of the companies involved.

The court's decision has moved the dispute into a new phase.

Although the strikes were called off Friday at all of the companies except Seaport Terminals, which was exempted from the ruling, the conflict over the employers' attempt to change the five-year pact continues.

The main strikes are not ended, they are just temporarily frozen, said Mr. Duynis. "There are problems to be solved."

Mr. de Lange's commitment to the need for dialogue is seen by analysts as a further indication of the ferment in Afrikaner politics. With splits occurring on the left and the right, the monolithic solidarity that has maintained apartheid appears to be crumbling.

His thinking reflects a view of South African politics that is within the Afrikaner frame of reference. Mr. de Lange speaks of groups rather than individuals being the primary units in society, which is

also have made clear, although guardedly, that they sympathize with the strikers.

The measure hits hardest at workers in unprofitable enterprises.

Borba quoted Stefan Novakovic, a company manager in Zagreb, as saying that he did not

know how his workers would live once they had returned two and a half months' wages as the law now requires.

Milan Toncić, a skilled worker at a leading Zagreb industrial plant, was quoted as saying that, if they followed the law, 17 of his fellow workers would receive no pay at all and would have to dip into savings to return pay they are now deemed not to have earned.

Trade union leaders in Croatia

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guardedly, that they sympathize with the strikers.

Yugoslav trade unions are an integral part of the political system.

Their role is confined to political rallying of the workers behind official policies.

It was reported that the strikers included hotel waiters in Slovenia, who refused to serve Prime Minister Branko Mikulic last weekend.

The Ekspres Politika newspaper said Monday that some waiters went on strike Friday night at the Kompsa hotel in the Slovenian resort of Kranjska Gora.

Mr. Mikulic, with at least 100 other Communist Party officials, was there for World Cup shooting competitions at Planica.

## STRIKES: Unrest Spreads

(Continued from Page 1)

their wages must be cut if they are infected.

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Trade union leaders in Croatia

## WORLD BRIEFS

### 19 Killed in Soviet as Dam Collapses

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Nineteen persons were killed and nine were missing after a dam collapsed Monday under the pressure of mud in Soviet Tadzhikistan, the official press agency Tass said.

It said six more persons were taken to a hospital with serious injuries after the accident, which sent a wall of water pouring over the village of Sargazon 45 miles (75 kilometers) southeast of Dushanbe, capital of the central Asian republic.

Fifty-three houses were swept away, bridges were destroyed, railway lines were damaged and communication lines were disrupted, Tass reported.

### Aquino to Disband Vigilante Groups

MANILA (Reuters) — President Corazon C. Aquino ordered Monday the immediate disbanding of several powerful armed civilian vigilante groups in a move political analysts said risked offending the country's restive military.

Defense officials said that Mrs. Aquino had signed an order革除 existing groups. A second order provided for the formation of a national police force.

The banning order includes the semi-official Civilian Home Defense Force, which has more than 70,000 members and was established under the regime of President Ferdinand E. Marcos. The head of the armed forces, General Fidel Ramos, has sought an expanded role for the vigilantes, who the military see as important in the fight against Communist rebels.

### U.S., Turkey Agree on Bases

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, and Foreign Minister Halepoglu of Turkey signed Monday a four-year renewal of the agreement on U.S. use of military installations in Turkey.

The accord was reached after three days of negotiations in December during a visit by Richard N. Perle, the U.S. assistant secretary of defense for international security policy.

An agreement between the United States and Turkey, signed in 1984, expired in 1985 and has been renewed from year to year. It provided U.S. access to 12 installations, including two listening posts that monitor activity in the Soviet Union.

The cause of the explosion was being investigated. It said four hundred police officers and soldiers were sent to help with the rescue effort, and the injured workers were sent to 10 hospitals in the city. Other details were not immediately available.

### 45 Die in Chinese Factory Explosion

BEIJING (AP) — An explosion at a flux factory killed 45 workers and injured 185 others in the northeast city of Harbin, an official report said.

China Legal News said the explosion occurred at 2:39 A.M. Sunday and destroyed four workshops in the factory. It said 470 workers were at the factory at the time.

The cause of the explosion was being investigated. It said four hundred police officers and soldiers were sent to help with the rescue effort, and the injured workers were sent to 10 hospitals in the city. Other details were not immediately available.

### For the Record

RUDOLF HESS, Hitler's former deputy, was returned to his Spandau Prison cell in Berlin on Monday after 16 days in a British military hospital. Hess is 92.

The Czechoslovak authorities have postponed the trial scheduled Tuesday on subversion charges of Jan Dus, a Protestant minister, but will try two other men instead, émigré sources in Vienna said Monday. (UPI)

Prime Minister Charles Haughey of Ireland flew from Dublin to Washington on Monday for a one-day visit that will include talks with President Ronald Reagan.

Spanish doctors began a three-day strike in the state hospitals Monday. They are seeking more spending on health care and a wage increase. The movement was strongest in Madrid and Barcelona. (Reuters)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### U.S. Airlines Act to Reduce Delays

WASHINGTON (AP) — Scores of U.S. airlines began shifting flight schedules Monday at the country's busiest airports

## 600-Ship U.S. Navy Is Almost Here, and So Are Upkeep Bills

By George C. Wilson  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A 600-ship U.S. Navy is almost here. It will include many of the newest and best ships and submarines in the world and will be staffed by some of the highest quality officers and sailors in peacetime history.

Secretary Lehman rejected the allegation that carriers were sitting ducks.

"You buy the carriers to protect everybody else," Mr. Lehman said.

He added that Moscow has followed the U.S. Navy's lead, saying "they just built a supercarrier" of 75,000 tons, their biggest yet.

"We don't know how to sink that carrier," he said. Nimitz class carriers displace more than 90,000 tons.

Veteran Pentagon bureaucrats predict that the debate generated by the navy's two-carrier request is only the beginning of intensified interservice rivalry for funding.

Aircraft carriers, which are the most expensive of all ships at between \$3 billion and \$4 billion each, not counting the airplanes that go on them, illustrate the inevitable collision with fiscal realities.

The navy master plan calls for 15 aircraft carrier battle groups consisting of the carrier and an assortment of escorting warships and supply vessels.

The navy would like to retire carriers at age 30, rather than renew them at a cost of about \$1 billion each for an additional 15 years of service. By 1991, midway in the new president's term, nine of today's 15 carriers will be 30 years old or older, although at least three will have been renovated.

Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr. says the answer to this "block obsolescence" is for Congress to vote money for one new carrier every three years for the indefinite future.

The navy is requesting \$1.4 billion in the fiscal 1988-89 military budget as a down payment for two more carriers of the Nimitz class, projected to cost a total of \$7 billion.

The Senate's first hearing on the issue last week indicated that the issue would turn on whether the lawmakers conclude that new carriers will be cost-effective.

A defense analyst, Edward N. Luttwak, told two subcommittees

of the Senate Armed Services Committee that it would be ridiculous to keep building Nimitz class carriers in light of the anti-ship weapons that will be deployed in the next century.

Secretary Lehman rejected the allegation that carriers were sitting ducks.

"You buy the carriers to protect everybody else," Mr. Lehman said.

He added that Moscow has followed the U.S. Navy's lead, saying "they just built a supercarrier" of 75,000 tons, their biggest yet.

"We don't know how to sink that carrier," he said. Nimitz class carriers displace more than 90,000 tons.

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## New York Congressman Is Indicted for Bribery

By Dody Tepner  
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Representative Mario Biaggi, Democrat of New York and Meade Esposito, Brooklyn's former Democratic Party leader, were indicted Monday on federal charges of bribery and conspiracy.

They were accused of using their influence to help a Brooklyn ship repair company win government contracts.

The seven-count indictment,

filed in Brooklyn federal court, accuses Mr. Biaggi, 69, and Mr. Esposito, 50, of trying to gain favorable treatment from the U.S. Navy, the Coast Guard and New York City for Coastal Dry Dock and Repair Corp., based in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

According to the charges, Mr. Biaggi, a ten-term congressman and chairman of the House merchant marine subcommittee, received a two-week vacation in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, during the 1984 Christmas holiday, paid for by Mr. Esposito. The trip was allegedly in return for helping to speed government payments to Coastal Dry Dock and other actions between March 1984 and June 1986.

The indictment said Mr. Esposito, Brooklyn's political leader from 1969 until his retirement three years ago, financed the vacation because Coastal was one of the largest clients of his insurance company, Seeger Viscio & Rice Inc.

In a statement issued by his Washington office, Mr. Biaggi said: "I maintain my total innocence of all charges and reiterate that I have engaged in no criminal wrongdoing."

Mr. Biaggi is also charged with trying to influence "the decisions and actions of departments and agencies of the United States and other members of Congress."

The indictment specifically accuses Mr. Biaggi of approaching the mayor of New York, Edward I. Koch, unnamed deputy mayors, an unnamed senator and a Coast Guard officer.

Mr. Biaggi was also charged with obstruction of justice for allegedly calling Mr. Esposito on June 2, 1986, and urging him to give false information about their dealings.

If convicted, Mr. Biaggi faces up to 32 years in prison and a \$250,000 fine. Mr. Esposito faces a possible 27-year term.

**Tobia Frankel, Educator and Writer, Dies at 52**

By Bradley Graham  
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Tobias Brown Frankel, 52, a teacher, writer and editor, died Monday at New York Hospital from the effects of a brain tumor.

Mrs. Frankel, the wife of Max Frankel, executive editor of The New York Times, was a graduate of Barnard College and held master's degrees from the Harvard School of Education and the Columbia School of Business.

She pursued a varied career, including writing articles from the Soviet Union and a historical book, "The Russian Artist."

■ Other deaths:

W. Sterling Cole, 82, a former head of the International Atomic Energy Agency, on Sunday of cancer in Washington.

Paul Block Jr., 75, co-publisher of The Blade of Toledo, Ohio, and of The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, on Sunday in Monterey, California, after suffering from Alzheimer's disease.

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**Dukakis to Join Democratic Race For White House**

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts announced Monday he was forming a campaign committee and would formally enter the race for the 1988 Democratic presidential nomination on May 4.

Mr. Dukakis said he wanted to bring to the nation "a message of good jobs and economic opportunity and vibrant, sustained economic growth for every American in every part of our country," adding: "It is the determination to pursue the cause of world peace, and there is no greater task before us."

The governor, 54, views himself as a candidate who can retain his party's traditional support among unions, minority groups and working-class voters and also attract young professionals.

Mr. Dukakis enjoys a solid reputation in the Northeast and is considered a potentially strong contender in New Hampshire, site of the first primary.

**Uruguayans Protest Against Amnesty**

By Bradley Graham  
Washington Post Service

MONTEVIDEO — Along the avenues of this capital, volunteers at makeshift stands are collecting signatures on a petition to overturn an amnesty granted military officers involved in Uruguay's former war on subversives.

A law adopted in December has allowed the president to cancel trials of military personnel for murder, torture, kidnapping and other crimes committed while the armed forces ruled from 1973 to 1985.

The measure, adopted after months of tense and sometimes violent debate, was meant to avoid a confrontation with the military, to offset a 1985 amnesty for the Tupamaro guerrillas and thus to close the door on the past.

Instead, the government now confronts a vocal movement of leftist parties, labor unions, student groups and independent citizens opposed to any pardon for abuses by security forces in the suppression of leftist dissent.

What to do about the armed forces has been a dilemma faced by

sic grains must be sold to the government for distribution at low prices. But many farmers do not turn over all their produce to the government because they can earn much more money by selling it privately.

The rice, beans and corn that they grow are among the products that are unloaded in Managua every morning from pickup trucks, buses and railroad boxcars.

In Masaya Province, the government pays 7,000 córdobas, about \$3, for a 50-pound (22.6-kilogram) bag of corn and sells it for 8,000 córdobas.

But there often is no corn available at government stores because farmers have illegally sold much of their crop to vendors who can get 30,000 córdobas for a 50-pound bag at the Eastern Market in Managua.

Because prices rise so fast in Nicaragua, money is worth little. The 1986 inflation rate was more than 600 percent. As a result, many businesses pay their employees with goods as well as cash, and the employees in turn can sell the goods or barter them on the open market.

Some officials, especially in the Internal Commerce Ministry, advocate tough enforcement of laws controlling commerce. But in other circles, there is doubt over whether such measures would work.

"The free circulation of food is something we cannot stop," said Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado. "If a truck full of corn is coming into Managua, I think we have a right to know where it is coming from. But it is stupid to be taking chickens and bags of rice away from women on buses. That is no substitute for an economic policy."

Petition organizers acknowledge that it may be difficult to reach the target figure. Although polls indicate that from half to two-thirds of Uruguay's 2.2 million voters oppose the amnesty, many people are afraid to sign for fear of military retaliation.

"He's miscalculated the feelings of the Uruguayan people," said Alberto Perez Perez, professor of constitutional law and an organizer of the petition drive. "Above all, people want justice. You can't just say, 'Forget it,' and expect people to forget about all those killed, the children kidnapped."

The petition campaign, started

Starting April 1...

# Delta And Western Bring America Together

With the acquisition of Western Airlines, Delta's route system now serves all of America — including Canada, the U.S.A. and Mexico. With over 48,000 professionals. Over 350 modern jets. Over 2,000 flights daily on Delta's route system.

Now you can fly Delta to 41 more great places in America. Including exciting desti-

## Madison: From Obscurity to Bicentennial Spotlight

By William K. Stevens  
New York Times Service

MONTPELIER STATION, Virginia — For a century and a half, the Father of the Constitution has lain here in an out-of-the-way corner of the Virginia Piedmont's red soil, mostly out of the world's sight and mind.

The stone obelisk flanked by magnolia trees in the tiny graveyard at Montpelier, the 2,700-acre (1,100-hectare) estate of the fourth president of the United States, is inscribed simply "Madison."

The road to Philadelphia began at Montpelier, A.E. Dick Howard, a University of Virginia law professor who is the chairman of Virginia's bicentennial commission, told the crowd. And so, he had said earlier, does the bicentennial celebration.

In two months the spotlight of the observance will shift to Philadelphia for the anniversary of the convening of the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

Madison is widely regarded as the commanding figure in that convention. His small stature, weak speaking voice and usual diffidence notwithstanding, according to various accounts, he dominated the proceedings in many ways.

He is considered to have arrived in Philadelphia in May 1787 having thought out

more thoroughly than any other delegate the main problem facing the convention: how to provide a strong and effective central government for the young nation while protecting the interests of the states and insuring that central power would not be abused.

As the main author of the Virginia Plan, he exercised the power of the first draft, setting the terms of debate. The plan's essential features, including the separation of powers among branches of government and the attendant checks and balances, were eventually adopted.

Madison kept the most detailed records of the convention. He is said to have intervened successfully, through sheer power of intellect, at many critical points in the debate. And like many of his contemporaries, he took a restrained view of human possibilities in trying to devise a constitution that would safeguard men both from those who seek power over them and from themselves. "If men were angels," he said, "no government would be necessary."

Later, as a principal author of the Federalist Papers, he was a major force in the ratification battle. And as a member of the first Congress, he drafted the Bill of Rights.

"More than any other man," Mr. Howard said, "he brought the constitution into being."

The same is true of other products.

A government commission recently concluded that more than 90 percent of the 1986-87 sorghum crop was sold through illegal channels. "We have got to act aggressively against the speculators," said Ramon Cabral, the internal commerce minister. But up to now, no effective mechanism to control illegal commerce has been found.

Last year, the police conducted several major operations in the Eastern Market. The majority of the vendors lost their licenses and fences were erected to keep the market confined to a smaller area. But within weeks, the unlicensed vendors were back and the fences in disrepair.

The police later began searching morning trains approaching Managua. But messages were passed to the riders, purportedly with the help of railroad employees, in time for them to leave the train before the police arrived.

Alejandro Arauz, an official of the Internal Commerce Ministry, said that roadblocks set up along highways last month had not been fully successful. He estimated that 40 percent of the people who use public transportation between Managua and the provinces are vendors of one kind or another.

"We are going to establish broader kinds of roadblocks as part of a central plan to add a coercive character to the struggle against illegal commerce and speculation," Mr. Arauz said.

Not all the goods being sold in the markets in Managua come from the farm. Many are manufactured goods; others are brought in from abroad, sometimes illegally, or are taken from government warehouses.

Because prices rise so fast in Nicaragua, money is worth little. The 1986 inflation rate was more than 600 percent. As a result, many businesses pay their employees with goods as well as cash, and the employees in turn can sell the goods or barter them on the open market.

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The petition campaign, started

## N.Y. Couple Funnels Aid To Poorest Of the Poor'

By Kathleen Teltsch  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — With a \$100 contribution, a group of impoverished women opened a bakery on the outskirts of Nairobi. Another \$100 helped five young women in Nepal turn out cloth dolls for sale to tourists. And a similar donation put unemployed workers into business marketing rice fritters in Tanzania.

All were beneficiaries of Trickle Up, a foreign aid program that, in the words of its co-founder, Glen Leet, seeks to "help the poorest of the poor."

The grants it gives are limited to \$100, which Mr. Leet points out is about the cost of a nice dinner for two at a New York restaurant.

While the program has expanded steadily since he and his wife, Mildred, founded it eight years ago, they have managed to keep costs to a minimum by doing most of the administrative work from their New York home, which is crammed with four computers.

The Leets do not spend time raising funds, but word of the undertaking has spread. A check for \$100,000 arrived recently from a Westport, Connecticut, couple the Leets had never met and listed as an anonymous benefactor. They have had a few small grants from foundations, the United Nations and governments.

Such assistance has enabled them to provide \$100 grants to more than 3,000 small groups. They calculate that this \$300,000 in aid has had direct impact on the lives of at least 12,000 poor families.

But in many instances, help from Trickle Up has brought employment to many more individuals and improved conditions for entire communities. Later this month, the Leets will visit the Caribbean, where the Trickle Up program began in 1979 and still operates in nine countries.

## FDA Panel Backs a Drug For Baldness

The Associated Press

ROCKVILLE, Maryland — An advisory committee recommended Monday that the Food and Drug Administration approve a pharmaceutical company's request to market a drug to treat baldness.

The unanimous recommendation by the five-member committee is viewed as a forerunner of formal FDA approval in a few months.

In recommending approval, the committee urged FDA officials to make sure that labeling for the drug, Minoxidil, emphasizes that it will not grow hair for everyone.

Upjohn Co. officials told the advisory committee Monday that clinical trials showed that about half the people using the drug grew a significant amount of new hair.

The officials said they had found no serious side effects among the more than 2,000 people who took part in the trials in 27 U.S. cities

# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Hope for Afghanistan?

In Moscow a few weeks ago, Henry Kissinger heard a senior Russian say something unexpected about Afghanistan: that the Soviet-backed regime in Kabul was not really communist or even technically socialist. This distancing will come as a surprise to the Afghan regime, which swears by Lenin, boasts a red flag and carries out blood purges over ideology.

Based on this and other unorthodox remarks, Mr. Kissinger says he is no longer so sure that Moscow would never permit the overthrow of an Afghan regime established by Soviet power. He proposes two sensible conditions for testing Soviet seriousness about ending this eight-year-old war. One is a six-month deadline for withdrawing 100,000-plus troops. The other is a post-occupation regime established without the threat of another Soviet invasion.

The tests are useful for judging the latest moves in Geneva at peace talks managed by a never-give-up United Nations mediator. The other day, Moscow pared down its withdrawal timetable to 22 months; the Kabul regime now says 18 months will suffice. That is three times the six months that Pakistan insists is enough. Still, it is significant, as the United Nations' Diego Cordovez contends. And since there is agreement on the rest of

the package, it might seem, to recall a phrase, that peace is at hand in Afghanistan.

The catch is that the Afghan resistance has had no seat at these negotiations. Its leaders would be understandably hostile to any agreement, reached over their heads, that would end the vital flow of American arms through Pakistan in return for a Soviet pullout. Their participation is essential to bring about the return of 5 million Afghan refugees from Pakistan and Iran, and to create a post-occupation regime of national reconciliation. If Mikhail Gorbachev wants a decent end to this war, and friendly ties with a nonaligned Afghanistan, these are adversaries he will have to address.

It is far from clear that Mr. Gorbachev is ready to stop this war if the price is the overthrow of a Soviet-enclaved regime. That would be the most dramatic Russian pullback since Soviet troops left Austria three decades ago. The fall of Kabul could be as humiliating as the fall of Saigon was for the United States. Yet by any rational calculus, Mr. Gorbachev stands to gain more by ending a predecessor's bloody blunder. This barbarous conflict has claimed up to a million lives, including those of as many as 30,000 Soviet soldiers.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## A Prince Extinguished

"Am I the Prince of Darkness, another Rasputin?" Richard Perle once jestingly asked a reporter. "Of course not. There are no strings to be pulled. About all you can do is persuade people." Mr. Perle, now resigning from the U.S. Defense Department, was so persuasive that for six years he has almost dominated Reagan administration policy on arms control talks and on trade controls over high-technology exports. The common passion of his pursuits is abiding mistrust of the Soviet Union.

As an aide to the late Democratic Senator Henry Jackson of Washington, Mr. Perle was instrumental in blocking Senate ratification of the SALT-II nuclear arms agreement with the Soviet Union. Although only an assistant secretary of defense, he played a powerful role because of his political skills and the extensive delegation of arms control issues by President Reagan and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger.

Asked last week to name his principal achievement, Mr. Perle cited a resounding negative: "We have passed through a difficult six years without concluding an arms control agreement that damaged our security."

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Improved Trade Bills

The trade bill taking shape in the House Ways and Means Committee represents striking progress in the right direction. The starting point was the Democrats' atrociously protectionist bill last year, which fortunately never got very far. This year one of its sponsors, Senator Lloyd Bentsen, has become chairman of the Finance Committee and is proceeding with a greatly changed and far less xenophobic version. Another of last year's authors, Chairman Dan Rostenkowski of Ways and Means, is now going forward with a somewhat different but similarly improved bill.

The politics of trade this year seems to be pulling toward the center of the road. Because of the enormous increase in the American trade deficit over the past year, under different leadership this legislation might easily have gone rapidly the other way. Both bills contain things that ought to be dropped, concessions to the lobbies that simply want to keep imports out. But both, at many points, would usefully adapt tangled trade laws to the current realities of world trade.

The House bill in particular has grave hazards ahead of it. Mr. Rostenkowski has greatly diluted Richard Gephardt's offensive provision to launch trade wars with the countries running big trade surpluses — Japan, West Germany, South Korea and Taiwan. Mr. Gephardt wants his language

restored in full force, and so do his allies in the labor movement. Beyond that dangers lies the textile bill — protectionism in its pure, 200-proof form — whose authors hope to attach it to Mr. Rostenkowski's bill.

But the central dilemma of trade legislation is that it always promises more than it can deliver. The stated purpose of these bills is to get the trade deficit down, and it is more than they can do. Trade legislation can make the rules of international commerce fairer, and that always a valuable contribution. It can affect the distribution of the trade deficit, helping some industries and hurting others. But the size of the deficit is set by broad economic policy, the size of the federal budget deficit, the level of interest rates, the willingness of people to save and invest. These trade bills will not reach those basic factors.

As most congressmen know, but wish they didn't, the most important trade legislation they pass this year will be the budget resolution. The trade and budget deficits are likely to move pretty much in tandem this year. If Congress wants to get the trade deficit down, it will have to work on the budget deficit. Trade bills change the rules of the game, and those rules are crucial to many industries' health, but the causes of the swollen trade deficit lie elsewhere.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Values in the Schools

The judge's decision in the Alabama schoolbook case is, as lawyers say, profoundly and irremediably wacky. But it touches a serious question: What moral values should a public school reflect? Many schools have succeeded in scrubbing all of the traditional religious references out of their curricula, leaving only a mushy indecision on matters of basic morality.

Legally, this whole proceeding is a genuine oddity. It began when a parent went to court six years ago to protest an Alabama law that encouraged prayer in classrooms. Judge W. Brainerd Hand concluded that the Supreme Court had been wrong all these years and the Alabama law was unconstitutional. He went on to say that, if he were overruled and told that religion must be kept out of the schools, he would reopen the whole question to see whether secular humanism was not also a religion.

This was the consequence. Judge Hand has now found that some 40 common schoolbooks are infected with secular humanism, whatever that is, and he has banned them from Alabama's public schools.

He convicted those books of the wrong

charge. Most are guilty not of promoting secular standards but of offering no standards at all. Publishers, terrified of offending any point of view, have stripped them down to a level of vacuity that deserves to be considered criminal, if not in the legal sense. The judge is wrong about much, but he is right in observing that it is impossible to give a coherent account of American history without reference to religious belief.

No religious community is ever going to be satisfied with the public schools' handling of the deep questions of faith and ethics. That is why churches, synagogues and mosques run their own programs for children. The U.S. Constitution was not written by atheists but by people who held deep convictions of their own and wanted to ensure that other faiths would never be able to use public institutions to oppress theirs. That was a valid concern in the 18th century, and it is no less valid now.

But the Constitution does not require schools to avoid all descriptive reference to religion or to suspend judgment on all questions of moral conduct. A judge has given a ludicrous answer, but it is a real question.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

### INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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# OPINION

## Dare They Pull Down That Wall In Berlin?

By Dimitri K. Simes

**WASHINGTON** — Imagine for a moment that the Soviets decided to stage the ultimate East-West public relations coup: tearing down the Berlin Wall. Impossible? Unthinkable?

Mikhail Gorbachev is a leader who makes unthinkable things happen. He has returned Andrei Sakharov to Moscow without preconditions, restoring Mr. Sakharov's political legitimacy by personally plonking him in Gorky. Hundreds of other dissidents have been freed as well. He has begun a crusade against the Soviet bureaucracy, which for decades acted as a de facto government immune from pressure from below and often to orders from the top. He has initiated economic reforms, offering a limited role for private enterprise with the potential for improvement in the situation of Soviet consumers.

In the field of foreign policy, Mr. Gorbachev has made proposals for drastic cuts in nuclear weapons, leading to their complete elimination, and he has offered a compromise over Afghanistan. However, these initiatives have not accomplished tangible results, so the general secretary and his aides are in search of new approaches to impress the West.

Brautstorming is in fashion in Moscow these days, and ideas most unbelievable by standards of the past are being debated by Kremlin insiders and on occasion tested on foreign visitors. One can never be quite sure which represent a genuine trial balloon and which are mentioned for public relations purposes. Still, we have enough experience with Mr. Gorbachev not to dismiss anything out of hand. So how is this for starters: The Soviets are signaling that they may dismantle the Berlin Wall.

No greater symbol exists of everything threatening and repressive that the Soviet Union is associated with in the Western mind than the Berlin Wall. The impact of its destruction on U.S. and West European opinion cannot be overstated. The image of the "Evil Empire" would disappear overnight. Mr. Gorbachev would instantly establish himself as a champion of peace and freedom.

In the United States the Reagan administration, already on the defensive, would find itself under tremendous pressure from the political center and from advocates of arms control to accommodate Mr. Gorbachev.

New admiration for Soviet boldness on behalf of peace coupled with budgetary pressures would result in major cuts in defense appropriations. President Reagan would be confronted with a choice — to join the arms control bandwagon, sacrificing his dream of a strategic defensive shield, or to become hopelessly out of touch with the national mood.

In Western Europe, neutralist,

anti-nuclear sentiments would be-

come the order of the day. Conserva-

tive governments in Britain, Germa-

ny and especially in France would

make an effort to put the destruction

of the wall in perspective. They

would point out that the Soviet

Union maintains an awesome power

and those living in its shadow cannot

afford euphoria. But even the Kohls,

the Cairns and the Thatchers, being

practical politicians, would accept

that standing in the way of a hu-

rricane is not a viable option. A new

European détenté, on Soviet terms,

would develop an unstoppable mo-

mentum, at least for the time being.

If Mr. Gorbachev, in addition to

destruction of the wall, proceeded with a comprehensive package of nu-

clear and conventional disarmament

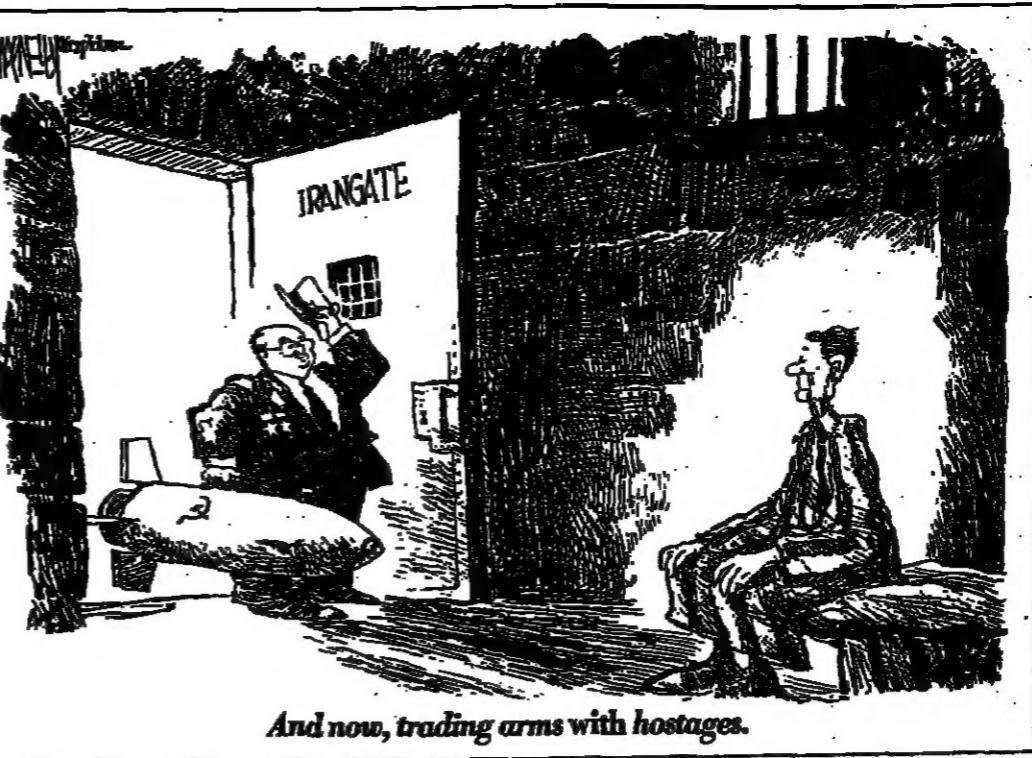
and called for a gradual dismantling

of NATO and the Warsaw Pact, the

Western alliance might be shattered.

Pulling the wall down would not

require the Soviets to surrender a



And now, trading arms with hostages.

single inch of strategic real estate or to destroy a single weapon. And precedent exists in Hungary to indicate that if opening the doors is coupled with a modicum of economic prosperity and political tolerance, most do not rush to escape to the West.

Europeans could decide that the time is finally ripe to travel abroad, which was virtually free to travel abroad. The vast majority of them opt to return home.

Nevertheless, don't hold your

bread waiting for the wall to come down. To order a dismantlement would be far more daring than anything Mr. Gorbachev has attempted. Enormous risks associated with removing the Berlin Wall illustrate how difficult it will be for him to shape a more benign Soviet foreign policy.

The gravest threat to Mr. Gorbachev

does not come from his colleagues,

whatever their misgivings, are well aware

that premature opposition might be

damaging to their political health.

The danger to Mr. Gorbachev

comes primarily from unintended

consequences of his reforms. Being

awarded a taste of freedom, people

applaud only so long. Sooner or later

— as recent events in China remind us — a society that is encouraged by a climate of greater tolerance begins asking for things the authorities may

not be prepared to grant. And that

may be a prescription for trouble.

East Germans could not be relied

upon to watch admiringly the destruc-

tion of the wall and then go back to

their jobs and homes. Upon cross-

ing the border, they are automatically

entitled to West German citizenship.

There, living standards are higher by

far, and there is the lure of political

freedom. Furthermore, no one could

be certain how long the right to leave

would be respected. Accordingly, there

will go the myth of independent

security.

Politics is an art of calculated risk,

and up to now the Soviet leader has

practiced it masterfully. Yet in at-

tempting to turn the Soviet Union into

a modern and attractive great

power, Mr. Gorbachev is bound to

encounter many barriers, of which

the Berlin Wall is just one.

If the Soviets together with the

East German government tried to

stop it, the anticipated public rela-

tionship bonanza would turn into a

disaster. But a failure to intervene

would be costly as well. Other East

Europeans could decide that the time

is right to take action against Sovi-

## OPINION

الجراحت من

**America's War on Drugs Has Yet to Be Declared**

By A.M. Rosenthal

**N**EW YORK — The truth about narcotics in the United States is not that the country has lost the war against drugs. It is that it never really decided to get into it.

Drugs not only poison the lives of adults and adolescents but now, every day, cripple the minds of children, even 10-year-olds, 9-year-olds. We know what that means for the future of the country and the children. But as a nation, Americans still keep pushing the reality away, never really committing themselves. There is big talk about a war

which countries were not cooperating fully. It was a farce, but not funny.

The department did issue a report describing what was going on in country after country where opium and cocaine production is a major industry targeted straight at the United States or which are flourishing transportation networks for drug growers from other nations.

This is what it said about Mexico: "Mexico is the primary single country supplier of heroin and marijuana to the United States. Moreover, about one third of the cocaine consumed in the United States in 1986 originated in Mexico."

And about Pakistan: "Production of opium increased in early 1986 to a range of 140-160 metric tons compared to 40-50 tons in 1984. This setback was a direct result of the government of Pakistan's failure to respond swiftly when faced with strong opposition by growers to its control policies."

And so on and on, country after country. Then it came to naming countries not cooperating, which would mean cutting aid. The department listed only Afghanistan, Iran and Syria, which do not get a nickel from America. That should be good for a few laughs in Tehran and Damascus and whatever Soviet office in Moscow is running Afghanistan.

It was conceded that two other countries were not "cooperating," Laos and Lebanon. But because of American "vital national interests" they escaped Washington's official naughty list. Over every country but the fearsome five, the department waved a forgiving wand.

It is pointless to blame officials of the State Department narcotics bureau. They simply reflect government attitudes. Not anodyning or embarrassing a military ally like Pakistan or an important neighbor like Mexico by cutting aid is more important than fighting the "war" against drug infiltration from abroad.

Congress has until the end of the month to object. Some members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are thinking about resolutions of disapproval for Mexico, the Bahamas and Panama, which could mean a 50 percent cut in economic aid for those countries. If the resolutions pass both houses of Congress, that would be a plain message to all drug-industry countries — and to the Reagan administration.

The United States has the money, skills and power to fight the war. The reluctance to move strongly against foreign producers comes from the same reality as the refusal to appropriate enough money to fight drugs at home or put somebody in charge. There just isn't the will to decide that a new national priority faces the country.

It would involve painful choices, but as painful as staring one day at a child or grandchild and knowing suddenly that something is fearfully wrong.

*The New York Times*

**A Community of Tragedy**

**M**ORE Bolivians per capita are addicted to cocaine than are residents of the United States. Drug-related corruption is eating away at the fabric of fragile Latin democracies. In this community of tragedy lies the hope of real cooperation between the northern and southern halves of the hemisphere. Latin Americans now understand that drugs are their problem, too.

*Gregory S. Johnson and Edith L. Rosenberg in The New York Times*



'Speaking to you tonight from the Oval Office . . .'

**Pasternak Slipped Quietly Out of the Hall**

By Hans N. Tuch

**B**ETHESDA, Maryland — The Soviet government's rehabilitation of Boris Pasternak recalls an event involving the great Russian writer that turned out to be a dramatic and deeply moving moment for those who witnessed it in Moscow in September 1959.

It occurred at a time when Mr. Pasternak was in total official disgrace. He had become a nonperson in the eyes of the Soviet leadership, even as Nikita Khrushchev was creating the first thaw in the winter of Communist orthodoxy.

Mr. Pasternak had not been permitted to accept the Nobel Prize. He was isolated in his country home in Peredelkino, a writers' colony near Moscow, and had not been seen in public in six months. The only evidence that he was still on people's minds was the whispered requests for "Doctor Zhivago," his banned novel, copies of which were in the hands of some Westerners who shared them with eager Russian friends.

The New York Philharmonic, under Leonard Bernstein, had been performing that year in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev; it was the first major visit by a musical organization after the signing of a U.S.-Soviet cultural exchange agreement in 1958. The orchestra had been enthusiastically received everywhere it appeared, and it returned to Moscow to perform a second gala concert.

Mr. Bernstein had said that the one thing he wanted to do before leaving the

Soviet Union was to visit Mr. Pasternak's dacha in Peredelkino, which he did the day before the concert. It was reportedly a gracious and warm meeting, and at the end Mr. Bernstein invited Mr. Pasternak and his wife to his concert the next evening — not expecting, however, that they would be able to attend.

The day of the concert was hectic. It began with a filming of one of Mr.

**MEANWHILE**

Bernstein's omnibus television programs at Moscow's Conservatory Hall, with the New York Philharmonic on stage and an invited audience of enthusiastic music students and musicians.

By 7:45 P.M. the sold-out Conservatory Hall was jammed — this time with an elite audience that had managed somehow to get tickets. Suddenly, as if out of cue, every eye in the hall appeared to focus on two people sitting near the center of the auditorium. Boris Pasternak was easily recognizable with his white hair and sharply lined facial features. Everyone in the concert hall, from orchestra to second balcony, zeroed in on Mr. Pasternak and his wife.

It was as if there were no one else there — and certainly no one that mattered: only the two Pasternaks sitting

quietly as if it were the most natural thing for the two political exiles to attend a concert in Moscow. There was a subdued buzzing in the hall as people motioned to one another and stared.

The tension, almost unbearable in its intensity, was broken suddenly when Mr. Bernstein appeared on stage. There was a tremendous cheer. Some of those present, perhaps including Mr. Bernstein, were sure that at least part of the greeting was meant for Mr. Pasternak.

During the intermission Mr. Pasternak went backstage, and he and Mr. Bernstein talked for about 10 minutes. Mr. Pasternak coming out of his shell of reserve and speaking animatedly, apologizing for his "rusty" English, which turned out to be fluent if stylistically antiquated. Mr. Bernstein was excited and effusive as ever, full of embraces and grateful for the writer's compliments. A photo today serves as a record of the event.

The second half of the program was to be the climax of the tour. After Shostakovich's "Fifth Symphony," the composer came onto the stage to share the rhythmic applause that continued for some 30 minutes. During the ovation, Mr. Pasternak and his wife slipped quietly and almost unnoticed out of the hall — never, to my knowledge, to be publicly seen again.

*The writer was cultural attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow from 1958 to 1961. He contributed this to The New York Times.*

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR****Time to Head Off Global Glasnost in Tax Matters**

With the promise — and the mandate — to take the government off the back of the people, Margaret Thatcher came to power in 1979. Helmut Kohl followed suit in 1982 and one year ago it was the turn of Jacques Chirac. Yet confiscatory taxes are still stifling the economic growth of those countries.

Which *homo oeconomicus*, which enterprising spirit and ambitious worker would want to give his best when up to half of what he is doing serves to feed a mostly self-serving bureaucracy, and when his tax-file signature may serve to put him into jail? And what foreign investor would want to risk the fruits of his labors under conditions of a fiscal gulag where the Iron Curtain is replaced with a *glasnost* net?

That was the message of Swiss voters when they defeated a Socialist initiative for breaking up the banking secrecy in tax matters. That was the message when the Swiss parliament forced that country's government to torpedo an OECD "recommendation" to lift the banking secrecy in tax matters.

And that, too, was the message when the Fiscal Committee of the West German Bundestag publicly denounced the Draft Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters last December. This so-called INTERFIPOL convention seeks to combat the

legal use of tax advantages which a government might offer to promote development. It provides for unrestricted exchange of taxpayer data, notably by way of magnetic tape exchanges, even if no suspicion of law-breaking is claimed. It also provides for collection of foreign tax claims and for data collection in member countries without collection of the taxpayers concerned.

This Orwellian scheme was developed in secret under the aegis of the very institutions set up to promote international commerce, namely the OECD and the Council of Europe.

Members of the Swiss and German parliaments have taken up battle against this fiscal aberration and have called on their respective governments to deliver on their obligations vis-à-vis their taxpayers. They have reasoned that tax advantages are essential for promoting economic growth and for keeping or regaining competitiveness in the international marketplace. The German government is expected to threaten a veto. Thus, when the Ministerial Committee of the Council of Europe considers the plan, as it is expected to do this week in Strasbourg, adoption is far from assured. The plan may be thrown into history's wastebasket there and there. Such an outcome will most likely be arrived at without the aid of France and

Latvia — whose treasury people apparently have yet to be told of the latest change of government.

This appears to be the opportunity for smaller countries such as Cyprus, Ireland, Malta, Portugal, Spain and Turkey to gain from opposing this sneak attack on their fiscal sovereignty. They can demonstrate by deeds that they mean business, attracting foreign investors with real tax advantages that will not be betrayed to foreign treasuries.

H. ANTON KELLER,

Secretary,

Swiss Investors Protection Association,  
Basel, Switzerland.

**Kenyan Rights and a Burial**

I have been following with interest your recent series of reports addressing issues of human rights violations in Kenya. Your coverage has been welcome and, in my assessment, accurate by large. However, I would like to point out that the legal dispute over the burial place of S.M. Otieno, the distinguished lawyer who died on Dec. 20, is fundamentally an issue of women's rights in a rapidly changing society, where from time to time "customary law" and ethnic traditions come into conflict with national legislation or, in this case, where legislation is lacking.

The National Council of Women of Kenya is petitioning for legislation regu-

lating the rights of spouses with regard to inheritance and burial.

The Otieno dispute is not merely a manifestation of "tribal rivalries," as has been suggested by certain coverage to the Kenyan press and in Blaine Hardin's "Battle Over Burial: A Glimpse at Tribalism's Role in Kenya" (Feb. 14).

S.M. Otieno devoted his life to the defense and protection of human rights. It is sad that his right to a dignified burial has been infringed upon, not through the legitimate legal dispute concerning it but by the public hysteria promoted around the case. One might, more appropriately, question the presence of the crowds of unemployed persons daily thronging the streets outside the court buildings. The exceptional attraction of the case may actually be an indication of the hunger for an opportunity to exercise basic human rights to freedom of expression and assembly in a society where these rights have been, otherwise, severely suppressed, especially in the last five years.

JANET WANGARONE,  
Bonn.

**Having Pulled a Fast One**

Regarding President Reagan's "me culpa," remember how it was when you were a boy and you pulled a fast one with your pals at school, thinking that nobody would ever find out? But then

they did, and the teacher was angry and your dad got mad at you, and they said that the least you could do was to say you are sorry. You didn't really want to but finally you just had to, so you said the words — but you didn't really mean it, and they knew you didn't.

TEUVO LEHTI,  
Gex, France.

Impeachment is provided by the Constitution not to provoke but to prevent a crisis. It provides for a cumbersome but orderly remedy to violation of the Constitution. It may not be painless, but it may, like surgery, save the patient. In this case, the most rigorous form of inquiry seems politically and morally mandatory. Impeachment should be discussed without fear. It certainly should not be considered pointless because only two years remain before the next election. A lot can happen in two years. It seems a lot already has.

STEVEN BACH,  
Munich.

**For a Million Safires**

As I approach despair, there he is again, giving me a little hope for an intelligent, civilized world. I refer to William Safire, an independent thinker. May such as he multiply a million times.

SARAH GRANICH,  
Cannes.

**Nissan**

**NISSAN TOPS ITS CLASS  
9th Paris-Dakar Rally**

When it comes to testing a vehicle's quality and dependability, few can compare with the 13,000 km Paris-Dakar Rally. Only the toughest survive and reach the finish of this grueling event.

This year the Nissan Patrol not only succeeded in completing the rally — it finished 1st in its class and 9th overall. Competing in Group 6, Class 2, Diesel Prototype 4WD, it had the added distinction of being the only diesel vehicle among the top 10 finishers.

Following other victories in other rallies around the world, this impressive finish proves once again that when it comes to quality and dependability, few can compare with Nissan.

PARIS  
BARCELONE  
ALGER  
ABRE THIERRY SABINE  
DAKAR

Results of 9th Paris-Dakar Rally Group 6, Class 2, Diesel Prototype 4WD			
Place	Vehicle	Driver	Total Penalties km's
1	NISSAN PATROL	Peter/Gerhard	65201
2	Rover 1150i Cruiser	Wolfgang/Bachmann	65240
3	Mercedes 300GD	Stephan/Kraemer	65240
4	Mitsubishi Pajero	Boggs/Sawyer	65240
5	Toyota Land Cruiser	Mohamed/Saade	65250
6	Toyota Land Cruiser	Montague/White	65254
7	Toyota Land Cruiser	McDonald/Phillips	65255
8	Toyota Land Cruiser	Sherman/Smith	65255
9	Mitsubishi Pajero	Shimizu/Yamada	65255
10			111,020

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## ARTS / LEISURE



London designers, from left: Jasper Conran, Alistair Blair, Bruce Oldfield.

**'Hot Couture'—but the Fun Is Gone**By Hebe Dorsey  
*International Herald Tribune*

**LONDON** — Katharine Hamnett is talking "hot couture" but London has gone tame. The lull was already being felt last season. The reasons then were the same. First, the influence of the Princess of Wales and other young royals has pulled British design up to proper, preppy, establishment dressing. Second, as the designers come of age, they want international commercial success.

The wild, punky groups have vanished. No more funky hairdos, no whacky leather, lace and what-have-you combinations. No feeling of fun.

The move from Milan to London is still something of a culture shock. Despite efforts, the British have not lost their amateurish approach. Money is nowhere as important as in Milan, shows are short and runways plain. Many designers here clearly function on a shoestring.

Katharine Hamnett said,

"very different. Here, the body is very much around, an hourglass with small, natural shoulders, waist and hips. The British have never been into strong tailoring, and the fashion pendulum is swinging back in their direction. Although there is long and short, short looks better. Black is a favorite, but it is no longer the gloomy, scarce black developed by the Japanese. It is a peppy, sophisticated and often cheery black combined with hot, bright colors. Bavarian and Scottish folklore has been rampant."

But mostly, the British runways have been about reviving the couture of the 1950s. Tight waists and full skirts back to Dior's "new look," and the little black dress, especially the bustier variety, is an old-new star. Puffs and bubbles are a sign that Christian Lacroix, whose copies are already in department store windows, is familiar here. "I'm crazy about his styles," Katharine Hamnett said.

Oldfield's clothes were pretty and predictable, and mostly about dressy dressing. Taffeta and black velvet A-shaped looks had strong echoes of Audrey Hepburn and the precise silhouette of Paris couture when it sizzled. The ending pouf dresses over crinolines, was more today. The see-through, black tulip skirts were the only mild shockers of this collection. Oldfield, who knows that royalty does not wear black, went for color all the way — red, hot pink, fuchsia, sapphire blue and a very strong yellow.

With Wendy Dagworthy, Janice Wainwright and Betty Jackson, one moved into serious, professional clothes from equally professional designers who do a good business with the United States.

Jasper Conran is the wonder boy of British fashion. He was named last season as best designer of the year, but this collection, built on a tulip shape, was not as much fun as the last. Maybe Conran is growing up too. Youthful shapes included

softly flared silk skirts, cut on the bias and ending in a small fishtail at the back. The snug, short and fitted jackets over long pleated skirts, were flattering and commercial. Masculine, tailored jackets had broad and droopy shoulders. The wraparound dress was one of many options. The evening wear was a bit more daring, with paniered skirts of red lace under stiff, grosgrain bustiers.

Alistair Blair is one of three designers backed by Peter Berlezen, a Danish entrepreneur who is building quite a fashion empire in London. The other two are John Galliano and Hamnett. Blair, who trained in Paris with Karl Lagerfeld, has not forgotten his tutor and delivers sophisticated clothes with a distinctly deluxe finish. Long coats were worn over short suits and long gray flannel bubble skirts under navy blazers. Blair, who is Scottish, also made ample use of his heritage with tartan capes over small jackets and long skirts.

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## GENERAL NEWS

**A Cooperative Café in Moscow****Good Service for Patrons, Share of Profits for Operators**By Celestine Bohlen  
*Washington Post Service*

**MOSCOW** — Soft lights glowing from the windows of 36 Kropotkinskaya St. beckon curious passers-by into Moscow's first cooperative café, offering an elegant alternative to the glare and noise of state-run restaurants.

Outside, a crowd of customers patiently waited two hours in the cold to be among the first to try out the long-awaited novelty that finally, after a three-month buildup, was announced late last week by the official press agency.

Inside, customers dined on succulent pig or veal, fresh vegetables and berry juice for about \$10 a person. Music played quietly in the background as waiters offered polite and prompt service in three cozy rooms distinguished by hand-some brown velvet curtains, white columns, mirrors, even a fireplace.

"It is worth the wait. I can assure you," reported one patron. "You'll

never eat like that in a restaurant," said her male companion.

In a city starved for relaxed dining, the café on Kropotkinskaya is already a hit — once you get in the door. As the cooperative's chairman, Andrei Fyodorov, noted Friday night: "There should be six, ten, hundreds like this. The important principle here is the principle of competition — which is what Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev keeps saying."

The café has opened in advance of a new law that as of May 1 will permit limited private enterprise in the Soviet Union. It was permitted by the city bureaucracy as an experiment.

"It is nothing new," said a waiter.

Levin wrote about cooperatives, the waiter said, "then they were forgotten."

The city has provided the café cooperative consisting of Mr. Fyodorov and seven others — with a two-story building and funds for redecorating and equipment, including a Finnish stove. According to the government press agency Tass, the loans will be paid back over five years without interest.

Tass reported Thursday that the initial rate of profit allowed would be 16.7 percent, but that it could reach 30 percent.

**Strike Shuts Iceland Schools**

**REYKJAVIK** — Schools and colleges in Iceland were forced to close Monday when 1,200 teachers went on indefinite strike after the collapse of all-night pay talks, union leaders said.



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**Soviet Dissidents Abroad Assail Gorbachev Changes**

Reuters

**LONDON** — Ten Soviet dissidents said in an article published Monday that the changes made by Mikhail S. Gorbachev were cosmetic, and they urged the West to remain skeptical about them.

The group included Vladimir K. Bukovsky, a scientist, Yury Orlov, a physicist, and Yuri Lyubimov, a theater director. All the dissidents who signed the article live outside the Soviet Union.

They wrote in *The Times* of London: "The release of a number of human rights activists from prison, labor camps and exile during the past year is a welcome gesture but appears calculated to make a maximum public impression with minimum concessions."

They expressed doubts about the policy of *glasnost*, or openness, under which the official Soviet news media have begun critical coverage that would have been considered "anti-Soviet slander" a few years ago.

They wrote that "this policy makes a virtue of necessity; it has become senseless for the Kremlin to maintain a huge and costly internal propaganda machine whose products are believed by few."

The dissidents called the Soviet Union "a gravely sick country whose leaders have had to break with a 70-year tradition of silence merely to gain a little trust from the Soviet people and the world outside. It is they, however, who must learn to trust."

The dissidents also expressed their distrust of Soviet policy on Afghanistan.

They said that people in the West should not so readily applaud Gorbachev for promising conditions that they would not tolerate for one moment."

The dissidents also expressed their distrust of Soviet policy on Afghanistan.

"The Soviet leaders say they want to end the war in Afghanistan," they said.

"If so, why not simply withdraw their troops? If the purpose of deployment is to leave behind a stable government, why not allow free and fair elections under strict international supervision? We can only conclude that all they really want is the appearance of leaving Afghanistan."

Also signing the letter were Vasili Aksyonov, Eduard Kuznetsov, Alexander Zinoviev, Olga Zinov'eva, Vladimir Maximov, Ernst Neizvestny and Leonid Pyshch.

**ADS: Madison Avenue Waves Flag**

(Continued from Page 1)  
and seem to have struck a chord by saying in a humorous way, that not everything should be taken at face value.

The shameless *Izus* ad spots "became the easiest metaphor for describing the Iran-contra affair and the general truth decay that seems to be affecting Wall Street and our culture in a major way," said Barbara Lippert, *Adweek* magazine's advertising critic.

While *Izus* has made the big splash, other advertisers have been shifting course more quietly. Many agencies had been using Americans in behalf of everything from automobiles to cereal to film. Eastman Kodak said it was "setting out to find America." Wonder Bread offered "just a little slice of America" and Miller High Life Beer sold itself as "Made the American way, born and bred in the U.S.A."

Although some of those campaigns are still running, most of the advertisers are now trying new strategies. For example, Miller's agency, J. Walter Thompson, has dropped the sweeping scenes of Americans at work and play in favor of commercials that specifically discuss the product's quality.

Burger King recently dropped its "Burger King Town" theme, which celebrated the best of Middle American life, and changed it to a campaign heralding the advantages of fast food for people on the go.

Chevrolet, whose jingle was once "Baseball, hot dogs, apple pie and Chevrolet," now emphasizes the "Heartbeat of America." But its campaign is closer to a music video than an evocation of the American heartland.

That most American of products, Coca-Cola, still uses warm family moments and exuberantingleads to sell more Coke, adopting as its spokesman a weird, computer-generated character named Max Headroom, whose existence is limited to a video screen and who has become a cult figure.

"If people are not going to respond to commercials that try to tap good feelings about America, the advertising will change," said Malcolm MacDougall, the president of Hill, Holliday, Comans, Cosmopolis Inc. of New York. "It will try to push different buttons."

Of course, some of the changes are attributable as much to specific competitive considerations as to a changing political climate. Burger King needed a new strategy because it was losing ground to McDonald's, and Coke has been trying to develop a more up-to-date image in its battle with Pepsi.

While the themes of American values and ideals have cropped up occasionally as long as there has been advertising, they began emerging in force during 1984. Many advertisers developed campaigns around the Olympic Games being held in Los Angeles, saluting U.S. athletes and associating products with the outpouring of national pride the Games elicited.

Currently, most Americans seem inclined to take their advertising — as well as their politicians — with a grain of salt, judging by the popularity of several current campaigns that overtly or subtly mock the tone.

"Advertising tends to follow the emotional mood of America closely," Mr. MacDougall said. "When a trend hits, everybody jumps on the bandwagon, then it passes and they go off in another direction."

**VOTES:****Right Gains Seats**

(Continued from Page 1)

before a government could be formed to replace the center-left coalition he led for four years.

Pre-election opinion polls had forecast a swing to the right as well as success for the environmentalist Greens. Although the Greens doubled their seats from two to four, they did not get the 10 seats predicted for them before the election.

Finland's pro-Moscow Communists, standing separately after being expelled by a more moderate majority last year, lost six of their 10 seats. The moderate Communists kept their 17 seats in parliament. Internal strife between the two factions in the 1980s has badly hurt the once-powerful Communist Party.

The conservatives have been out of office for two decades, mainly because of sensitivities over Finland's relations with the Soviet Union, its neighbor and key trading partner.

But under Mr. Suominen, the conservatives have modified their foreign and economic policies.

Commentators said that Finland's foreign policy of remaining a Western democracy while keeping close links with Moscow would not change.

Debate on forming a government is likely to continue for days. However, Mr. Sonninen is expected to come under heavy pressure to resign, especially since centrists and conservatives now have a clear majority in parliament.



Andrei Fyodorov getting ready for the opening of Moscow's first cooperative restaurant.

**CHRISTINA**  
NEW COUTURE SALON  
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Le drapé souple d'une jaquette, le frémissement d'une jupe...

**GIORGIO ARMANI**  
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NYSE Most Actives								
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.				
AmeriGas	439,111	424	415	+45				
Textron	207,932	136	134	+24				
Dow Jones	207,932	136	134	+24				
U.S. Steel	162,977	234	227	+23				
A&T	162,977	234	227	+23				
Owen Cor	144,118	234	227	+23				
General Mills	124,452	127	124	+2				
Upjohn	124,452	127	124	+2				
Solex	117,825	145	143	+2				
Brown	95,977	456	452	+4				
Motorola	95,977	126	125	+1				
Philip Morris	95,977	126	125	+1				
Coca-Cola	95,977	34	33	+1				

Market Sales								
NYSE 4 pm., volume	12,524,400							
NYSE prev. com., close	12,100,000							
AmeriGas, adv.	14,100,000							
OTC 4 pm., volume	128,200,000							
OTC 4 pm., com.	128,200,000							
NYSE volume up	40,874,400							
NYSE volume down	39,867,400							
AmeriGas, adv.	42,784,75							
OTC volume up	42,784,75							
OTC volume down	42,784,75							

NYSE Index								
High	Low	Close	Chg.					
Composite	164.48	163.67	164.34	+1.14				
Transportation	163.00	159.99	154.57	-9.95				
Utilities	161.82	161.87	161.35	-1.11				
Finance	161.82	161.87	161.35	-1.11				

# Monday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary			
Close	Prev.		
Advanced			
Declined			
Unchanged			
Total Issues			
New Highs			
New Lows			

NASDAQ Index			
Close Chg.	Chg. Ago	Year Ago	
Advanced			
Declined			
Unchanged			
Total Issues			
New Highs			
New Lows			

AMEX Most Actives			
Vol.	High	Low	Last
Wicks	4,799	4,700	4,700
Fruit Int'l	4,799	4,700	4,700
Transamerica	4,799	4,700	4,700
WORLDT	3,271	3,271	3,271
BAI	3,271	3,271	3,271
GHC Inc	2,499	2,499	2,499
Amoco	2,499	2,499	2,499
Enfitek	1,993	1,993	1,993
Hirsch	1,722	1,722	1,722
HouYT	1,722	1,722	1,722
RESTA	1,677	1,677	1,677

Dow Jones Bond Averages								
Close	Prev.							
Bonds	94.71	94.71	94.71	+0.07				
Utilities	94.87	94.87	94.87	+0.07				
Industries	94.53	94.53	94.53	+0.07				

NYSE Diary								
Close	Prev.							
Advanced	552	552	552	+1				
Declined	578	578	578	-2				
Unchanged	570	570	570	+1				
Total Issues	1,698	1,698	1,698	+1				
New Highs	1	1	1	+1				
New Lows	1	1	1	+1				

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.								
Buy	Sales							
March 12	302,262	302,262	19,342					
March 13	302,456	302,456	19,342					
March 14	302,650	302,650	19,342					
March 15	302,844	302,844	19,342					
March 16	303,038	303,038	19,342					
March 17	303,232	303,232	19,342					
March 18	303,426	303,426	19,342					
March 19	303,620	303,620	19,342					
March 20	303,814	303,814	19,342					

Dow Jones Averages								
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.				
Industrials	251,142	250,74	250,44	-102				
Trans.	251,248	250,84	250,47	-4.85				
Utilities	251,442	251,22	251,14	-1.22				
SP 500	250,89	250,84	250,74	-1.04				

Standard & Poor's Index			
Close	Prev.		
Advanced			
Declined			</td

Low	Low
High	High
Close	Close
Open	Open
Change	Change
Vol.	Vol.
Index	Index

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TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1987

## INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

## Foreign-Ownership Laws Renew Interest in Helsinki

By JURIS KAZA

Special to the Herald Tribune

**H**ELSINKI — New laws that will increase the percentage of shares foreigners may hold in Finnish corporations and permit Finns to form mutual funds have renewed foreign interest in the Helsinki Stock Exchange. Recently, too, an arbitration panel decided in favor of the principle that minority shareholders should be offered the same terms in a takeover as holders of a controlling block of shares, at least for voting shares that foreigners cannot own.

While it is not clear what the decision means for the limited class of shares available to foreigners, Helsinki analysts say the decision at least shows the outside world that the issue of authority rights is recognized in Finland.

One analyst estimated that new domestic mutual funds could pump as much as an additional 2 billion markkaa (\$240.4 million) into the market by 1988. Trading volume in 1986 was around 9 billion markkaa.

Share prices in Helsinki, one of the world's smallest markets with accommodation for only 19 brokers, have risen 10 percent since Jan. 1 and are up 63 percent since the middle of last March. Foreigners participated strongly in trading starting in mid-February, when it became clear the Finnish parliament would this year double the amount of a corporation's share capital that can be held by foreigners to 40 percent from 20 percent. The outcome of the weekend's parliamentary election was expected to have little effect on the new rules.

Pohjola Insurance Co.'s shares "have shown rapid appreciation since the beginning of February, with considerable foreign interest," said Timo Nikkinen, a senior analyst with Unizas Ltd., a securities brokerage owned by Union Bank of Finland. "Pohjola is seen as a good vehicle to buy the Finnish market."

Pohjola holds an extensive portfolio of Finnish shares and analysts have often called it a kind of unofficial mutual fund from the foreign investor's viewpoint.

**S**TILL ANALYSTS POINT OUT that even as the 40 percent law comes into effect, there are many companies that still have not issued 20 percent of their shares as "free" shares available to foreign investors.

"For the time being, only Nokia has proposed a change in its articles of association," Timo Syjala, chief dealer for Bensow Oy, a Helsinki securities brokerage, said of the electronics and diversified industrial group. "Other companies haven't used the 20 percent yet, and these, I believe, include some better known shares such as Kansallis-Osake-Pankki, Hiltunen, and United Paper Mills."

Mr. Syjala added, however, that foreign interest in Finnish shares was growing slowly and steadily.

"The basic structure has changed," he said. "There are now many foreign institutional investors interested in Finland who haven't been in Finland before."

In the short term, however, Mr. Syjala is cautious. "In a two- or three-year period, the trend will be favorable," he said, "but this is not a place for fast money."

Equity of free shares, he added, was a serious problem for many potentially attractive companies, especially in the forestry sector.

If companies do move to issue new shares to attract foreign investment, at least some analysts abroad think the potential new issues could drive-down prices.

## Currency Rates

Currency Exchange		March 15	
U.S. Dollars	1.3015	1.3014	1.3016
Swiss francs	0.8075	0.8075	0.8075
British pounds	1.3117	1.3115	1.3119
Canadian dollars	1.3027	1.3025	1.3029
Australian dollar	1.3025	1.3023	1.3027
New Zealand dollar	1.3025	1.3023	1.3027
Irish pound	1.3025	1.3023	1.3027
French francs	1.3025	1.3023	1.3027
West German marks	1.3025	1.3023	1.3027
Danish kroner	1.3025	1.3023	1.3027
Norwegian krone	1.3025	1.3023	1.3027
Swedish krona	1.3025	1.3023	1.3027
Italian lire	1.3025	1.3023	1.3027
Spanish peseta	1.3025	1.3023	1.3027
Portuguese escudo	1.3025	1.3023	1.3027
Malaysian ringgit	1.3025	1.3023	1.3027
Chinese yuan	1.3025	1.3023	1.3027
Other currencies	1.3025	1.3023	1.3027

Currencies in London and Zurich; Exchange in other European centers, New York rates of 4 P.M. (ET). (a) Commercial traffic (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) Units of 100 (e) Units of 10,000 (f) Not quoted (g) Not available (h) To buy one pound \$0.823.387

Sterling/British Values		March 15	
Currency per U.S. dollar	1.3025	Currency per U.S. dollar	1.3025
Commercial traffic	1.3025	Bank rate	1.3025
Interest rates	1.3025	Spot rate	1.3025
Official bank rate	1.3025	Swiss francs	1.3025
Trade balance	1.3025	Swiss francs	1.3025
Industrial production	1.3025	Swiss francs	1.3025
Consumer price index	1.3025	Swiss francs	1.3025
Trade balance	1.3025	Swiss francs	1.3025
Industrial production	1.3025	Swiss francs	1.3025
Consumer price index	1.3025	Swiss francs	1.3025
Trade balance	1.3025	Swiss francs	1.3025
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Industrial production	1.3025	Swiss francs	1.3025
Consumer price index	1.3025	Swiss francs	1.3025
Trade balance	1.3025	Swiss francs	1.3025
Industrial production	1.3025	Swiss francs	1.3025
Consumer price index	1.3025	Swiss francs	1.3025
Trade balance	1.3025	Swiss francs	1.3025
Industrial production	1.3025	Swiss francs	1.3025</





**Monday's  
AMEX  
Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

For the Associated Press

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Ses.			Close		
							100s	High	Low	Quot.	Chg/c	Chg/c
<b>A</b>												
14%	6%	ACI Hld	10	147%	145%	145%	+ 1%	145%	145%	+ 1%	145%	+ 1%
14%	10%	ACI st	7	147%	145%	145%	+ 1%	145%	145%	+ 1%	145%	+ 1%
17%	9%	AL Lab s	.12	1.0	.18	.41	125%	110%	110%	+ 1%	110%	+ 1%
16%	8%	AMC s	10	1.1	1.03	.53	81	81	81	+ 1%	81	+ 1%
3%	2%	AOI	6	41%	21%	21%	+ 1%	21%	21%	+ 1%	21%	+ 1%
8%	3%	AT&T Fds	.85	23	.82	.375	375%	375%	375%	+ 1%	375%	+ 1%
5%	3%	AtmExPr	.049	7	3	.27	6%	6%	6%	+ 1%	6%	+ 1%
15%	9%	AE ActuM	.32	17	4	.25	5%	5%	5%	+ 1%	5%	+ 1%
15%	7%	Action	.188	2.1	1.9	.167	29	23	23	+ 1%	23	+ 1%
3%	1%	Action	46	2	2	2	2%	2%	2%	+ 1%	2%	+ 1%
2%	1%	AdmRs	50	25	25	25	2%	2%	2%	+ 1%	2%	+ 1%
16%	16%	AdmRuss	78	7	75	75	12	12	12	+ 1%	12	+ 1%
1%	1%	Alamco	11	1	0%	0%	9	9	9	+ 1%	9	+ 1%
9%	8%	AlBwB	19	1	0%	0%	9	9	9	+ 1%	9	+ 1%
35%	7%	Alfin	36	124	94	94	75	75	75	+ 1%	75	+ 1%
12%	6%	Alphain	755	755	755	755	755	755	755	+ 1%	755	+ 1%
12%	6%	AlphainGr	53	46	31	31	114	114	114	+ 1%	114	+ 1%
33%	15%	Altair s	45	1,039	329	311	5	5	5	+ 1%	5	+ 1%
4%	3%	AmBrill	.08	1.6	.45	.1725	55	55	55	+ 1%	55	+ 1%
40%	4%	AmDoch	.28	.5	.45	.1725	35	35	35	+ 1%	35	+ 1%
16%	11%	AmBill	.15	.9	.11	.42	16%	15%	15%	+ 1%	15%	+ 1%
19%	15%	AmCn l	8	8	8	8	4%	4%	4%	+ 1%	4%	+ 1%
8%	3%	AmCap	2,002	710	544	417	124	124	124	+ 1%	124	+ 1%
5%	2%	AEFF w	10	12	11	11	11	11	11	+ 1%	11	+ 1%
17%	8%	AFRUC A	10	12	11	11	11	11	11	+ 1%	11	+ 1%
7%	7%	AFRUC B	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	+ 1%	7	+ 1%
7%	7%	AFRUC M	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	+ 1%	7	+ 1%
18%	9%	Altaire	.308	1.1	.29	.99	26%	26%	26%	+ 1%	26%	+ 1%
23%	14%	Altaiz	.52	2.5	1.1	.48	4%	4%	4%	+ 1%	4%	+ 1%
5%	2%	AmBld	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	+ 1%	2	+ 1%
2%	2%	AmOil	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	+ 1%	40	+ 1%
16%	9%	AmPct	.16	12	.91	.88	8%	8%	8%	+ 1%	8%	+ 1%
9%	3%	AmRify	2,300	30.3	18	28	8%	8%	8%	+ 1%	8%	+ 1%
13%	4%	AmRoyl	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	+ 1%	43	+ 1%
18%	1%	ASCIE	12	45	45	45	45	45	45	+ 1%	45	+ 1%
1%	1%	ATECH	129	4.8	13	115	21%	21%	21%	+ 1%	21%	+ 1%
6%	6%	ATG Shpr	129	4.8	13	115	21%	21%	21%	+ 1%	21%	+ 1%
20%	12%	ATG Shpr	129	4.8	13	115	21%	21%	21%	+ 1%	21%	+ 1%
20%	12%	ATG Shpr	129	4.8	13	115	21%	21%	21%	+ 1%	21%	+ 1%
7%	4%	ATG Shpr	4	12	12	12	12	12	12	+ 1%	12	+ 1%
24%	4%	ATG Shpr	4	12	12	12	12	12	12	+ 1%	12	+ 1%
29%	12%	ATG Shpr	71	12	12	12	12	12	12	+ 1%	12	+ 1%
21%	12%	ATG Shpr	3.15	4.1	2.7	2.7	77%	77%	77%	+ 1%	77%	+ 1%
50%	47%	ATG Shpr	3.83	6.1	2.7	2.7	57%	57%	57%	+ 1%	57%	+ 1%
29%	12%	ATG Shpr	1.9	4.1	1.9	1.9	77%	77%	77%	+ 1%	77%	+ 1%
1%	1%	AmBal	.04	2.7	1.9	1.9	24%	24%	24%	+ 1%	24%	+ 1%
6%	4%	Andal	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	+ 1%	12	+ 1%
3%	2%	AndJcb	75	34	24	13	12%	12%	12%	+ 1%	12%	+ 1%
10%	10%	Andred	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	+ 1%	1,030	+ 1%
1%	1%	Angen w	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	+ 1%	104	+ 1%
7%	7%	ArCm n	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	+ 1%	254	+ 1%
7%	7%	Armin	42	5%	5%	5%	2%	2%	2%	+ 1%	2%	+ 1%
10%	9%	Arrowa	.20	1.4	1.1	.1610	22%	22%	22%	+ 1%	22%	+ 1%
10%	5%	Asmr s	.20	2.1	1.9	.1610	15%	15%	15%	+ 1%	15%	+ 1%
2%	5%	AstroLst	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	+ 1%	25	+ 1%
7%	3%	Atfca m	222	222	222	222	222	222	222	+ 1%	222	+ 1%
3%	3%	Atfca w	191	191	191	191	191	191	191	+ 1%	191	+ 1%
<b>D</b>												
5%	1%	DWG	.08	1.4	.08	.08	5%	5%	5%	+ 1%	5%	+ 1%
4%	3%	DamEA	221	148	148	148	148	148	148	+ 1%	148	+ 1%
4%	3%	DamEM	221	148	148	148	148	148	148	+ 1%	148	+ 1%
7%	3%	DamP	217	148	148	148	148	148	148	+ 1%	148	+ 1%
3%	2%	Datock	.16	1.2	.16	.16	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
18%	11%	DataPd	.16	1.2	.16	.16	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
17%	11%	Datorm	.16	1.2	.16	.16	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
16%	11%	Datoln	.16	1.2	.16	.16	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
16%	11%	DeLoF un	.16	1.2	.16	.16	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
21%	17%	Decor	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
12%	11%	DefVol	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
1%	1%	Delmed	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
5%	2%	Dsgnfr	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
15%	7%	Design	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
15%	7%	Design	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
5%	2%	Dsgnfr	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
15%	7%	Design	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
15%	7%	Design	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
15%	7%	Dsgnfr	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
15%	7%	Design	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
15%	7%	Dsgnfr	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
15%	7%	Design	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
15%	7%	Dsgnfr	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
15%	7%	Design	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
15%	7%	Dsgnfr	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
15%	7%	Design	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
15%	7%	Dsgnfr	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
15%	7%	Design	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
15%	7%	Dsgnfr	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
15%	7%	Design	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
15%	7%	Dsgnfr	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
15%	7%	Design	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
15%	7%	Dsgnfr	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
15%	7%	Design	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
15%	7%	Dsgnfr	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
15%	7%	Design	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
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15%	7%	Dsgnfr	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
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15%	7%	Dsgnfr	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
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15%	7%	Design	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
15%	7%	Dsgnfr	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
15%	7%	Design	.17	1.2	.17	.17	20%	20%	20%	+ 1%	20%	+ 1%
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116	30	TEC		12	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4
12	24	TIE		12	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4
12	24	TII		12	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4
12	2	TPA Am		12	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4
12	11	Topp's	22	22	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4
12	13	Torben n		22	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4
12	15	Toshiba		22	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4
12	16	Toshiba	40	19	21	21	21	21	21
12	4	Tosco		21	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4
12	36	Toshiba Am		21	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4
12	13	Toshiba C		21	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4
12	24	Toshiba G	1,520	44	15	21	21	21	21
12	44	Toshiba T		15	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4
12	45	Toshiba T	48	24	13	21	21	21	21
12	26	Tech		13	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4
12	56	Technif		13	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4
12	57	Telecom		13	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4
12	36	Telex	28	8	22	24	24	24	24
12	15	TelDio	44d	19	16	22	22	22	22
12	11	TelElec		16	22	22	22	22	22
12	11	Telka	16	19	21	21	21	21	21
12	54	Telka	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
12	26	Telka S	120	11	21	21	21	21	21
12	25	Telka S		11	21	21	21	21	21
12	51	Telka S		11	21	21	21	21	21
12	1	Texas	247,160	24	17	17	17	17	17
12	10	Texas PT	257,214	24	17	17	17	17	17
12	16	Thor-Er		17	17	17	17	17	17
12	34	Thru-D	10	28	45	54	54	54	54
12	9	Thun		10	54	54	54	54	54
12	45	Timex	35	10	10	10	10	10	10
12	80	Timex	425	58	58	58	58	58	58
12	71	Timex	520	58	58	58	58	58	58
12	81	Timex	770	93	93	93	93	93	93
12	4	Toral		17	21	21	21	21	21
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12	151	Toral/T	24	17	21	21	21	21	21
12	152	Toral/T	24	17	21				

**ADVERTISEMENT**  
**INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 16 March 1987**

The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - Weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - Irregularly.

AL MAL MANAGEMENT	\$ 2,980	INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND	\$ 1,500	d) G.T. Investment Fund	\$ 35,00
(-i) Al-Mal Trust S.A.		(-i) Short Term 'A' (Accum)	\$ 1,500	w) G.T. Japan Sm. Cap.Hd	\$ 71,00
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.		(-i) Short Term 'A' Distr	\$ 0,973,00	d) G.T. New Ind. Countr. Fd	\$ 12,20
(-i) Baernd	\$ 961,80	(-i) Short Term 'B' (Accum)	\$ 1,572	d) G.T. South China Fund	\$ 25,00
(-i) Combar	\$ 146,20	(-i) Short Term 'B' (Distr)	\$ 1,120	d) G.T. Technology Fund	\$ 35,75
(-i) Equibar Amer. Inc.	\$ 153,00	(-i) Long Term	\$ 30,13	w) G.T. U.S. Small Companies	\$ 12,50
(-i) Equibar Europe	\$ 151,00	ELDERS (212) 378-8446		HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.	
(-i) Equibar Pacific	\$ 143,00	ELDERS Futures Fund	\$ 267,14	Jersey, P.O. Box 43, Tel 0204 76022	
(-i) Grobar	\$ 167,00	ELDERS SWITZ. (26 77 77)	\$ 10,63	Berm, P.O. Box 2222 Tel 4131 22201	
(-i) Stockbar	\$ 164,00	(-i) Elders Inv Bid \$9.95 Offer	\$ 10,63	Crossbow (For East) SP 12,21	
(-i) SFR-BAER	\$ 1004,00	(-i) Elders Ausl Bid A\$16.35 Offer	A\$161,00	CSF (Balanced) SP 24,38	
(-i) Swissbar	\$ 247,00	EQUIFLEX LIMITED		European Equity Fund DM 15,44	
BAL MUL-TICURRENCY		(-i) Global	PL 11,61	Intl. Bond Fund DM 12,47	
(-i) Multicurrency US\$	\$ 1,190,47	AMERICA A	PL 10,38	Intl. Bond Fund S 12,77	
(-i) Multicurrency ECU	ECU 1,694,51	ERMITAGE MANAGEMENT		ITF Fd ('Technology') S 20,01	
(-i) Multicurrency Yen	YEN 2,024,579,00	19 Royal Source St. Heller, Jersey, C.I.		O'Scan FD in. AMERICA) S 45,11	
(-i) Multicurrency FFR	FF 16,142,00	(-i) External Fund	S 30,07	AM LUXEMBOURG	
BMP INTERFUNDS		(-i) Cash Fund	S 24,40	(-i) Fm Flexibl Fund	ECU 103,19
(-i) Interbond Fund	\$ 171,00	(-i) F.S. Partners	11,00	AM BONDS FUND	
(-i) Intercurrency US\$	\$ 18,61	ERMITAGE MGT. CAYMAN LTD.		(-i) class A - France PF 200,87	
(-i) Intercurrency DM	DM 30,70	P.O. BOX 2192 Grand Cayman, BWI		(-i) class B - Deutschland DM 200,47	
(-i) Intercurrency Sterling	£ 10,17	(-i) GAM Ermitage Int'l	S 11,43	(-i) class C - Japan Yen 10,12,51	
(-i) Interdeut French Offer	\$ 12,12,13	GAM Ermitage Inv. Inc.	S 17,29	(-i) class D - Switzerland FR 199,52	
(-i) Interdeut Pacific Offer	\$ 1,98	GAM Ermitage Ltd.	S 20,02	(-i) class E - United States S 99,96	
(-i) Interdeut N. Amer. Offer	\$ 12,48	F&G MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS		(-i) class F - Europe ECU 99,96	
BANQUE INDOSUREZ		1. Laurence Pounty Hill, EC4, 01-422-4460		(-i) class G - Netherlands PL 201,16	
(-i) Asian Growth Fund	\$ 22,35	(-i) F&G Atlantic	S 19,35	JARDINE FLEMING POS 70 HGP Ks	
(-i) Diversibond	SP 16,15	(-i) F&G European	S 31,44	J.F. Currency/Bond S 18,84	
(-i) F&G America	\$ 22,77	(-i) F&G Oriental	S 34,85	J.F. Hong Kong Trust S 64,62	
(-i) F&G Europe	\$ 26,03	FIDELITY POS 676. Hamilton Bermuda		J.F. Pacific Income Trust Y 88,81	
(-i) F&G International	\$ 17,45	(-i) Fid. Amer. Vol.III Corp. Prof.	S 18,49	J.F. Technology Trust Y 25,00	
(-i) F&G Port. Fund	\$ 24,00	(-i) Fid. Amer. Vol.III Corp. Prof.	S 10,00	J.F. Pacific Inv. S.(Acc) S 20,03	
(-i) France Blue Chips No 1	FF 16,02,11	(-i) Fid. Amer. Vol.III Corp. Prof.	S 10,04	LLOYD'S BANK PLC POS 406 Geneva 11	
(-i) France Blue chips No 2	FF 16,02,11	(-i) Fidelity Amer. Assets	S 11,70	Lloyds Int'l Dollar S 118,70	
(-i) Indosuez Multibonds A	\$ 126,44	(-i) Fidelity Australie Fund	S 19,09	Lloyds Int'l Europe SP 150,50	
(-i) Indosuez Multibonds B	\$ 239,41	(-i) Fidelity Discovery Fund	S 14,96	Lloyds Int'l Growth SP 200,70	
(-i) Indosuez USD (M.M.F.)	\$ 121,79	(-i) Fidelity Dr. Sys. Tr.	S 138,67	Lloyds Int'l Income SP 206,50	
(-i) IPNA-3	\$ 100,00	(-i) Fidelity For East Fund	S 50,27	Lloyds Int'l N. America S 149,85	
(-i) Pacific Gold Fund	\$ 12,48	(-i) Fidelity Frontier Fund	S 20,70	Lloyds Int'l Pacific SP 179,50	
BANQUE PRIVEE E. DE ROTHSCHILD		(-i) Fidelity Global Inv. Fd	S 12,11	Lloyds Int'l Smaller Cos. S 19,28	
(-i) Ariane	\$ 2,962,57	(-i) Fidelity Inv'l Fund S 7,50	S 13,53	NIMARSEN	
(-i) COMETE	\$ 975,65	(-i) Fidelity Inv'l Fund S 7,50		(-i) Class A S 125,40	
(-i) Drakkar Invst. Fund NV.	\$ 177,75	(-i) Fidelity Orient Fund	S 71,69	OBLIQUE LTD. LIMITED	
(-i) Eagle Fund	LP 10,59,92	(-i) Fidelity Pacific Fund	S 267,41	(-i) Multicurrency S 17,52	
(-i) Esprit Sicav	ECU 10,20,71	(-i) Fidelity Soc. Growth Fd.	S 22,29	Dollar Medium Term S 13,20	
(-i) Government, Sec. Funds	\$ 8,32,71	(-i) Fidelity World Fund	S 22,11	Dollar Long Term S 15,22	
(-i) Mafemo	Y 11,54,72	FORBES PQ 8887 GRAND CAYMAN		Domestic term	
(-i) Pacific Horizon Inv'l. Fd.	2,28,22	London London 01-629-3013		Forced Strat. Fund S 2,07	
(-i) Pleides	\$ 2,28,22	Forbes Inv'l. Inc. Gilt Fd.	S 7,11	Forster Shilling Fund S 2,24	
(-i) Prince fund	DM 51,34	(-i) Gold Income	S 7,58	Deutsche Mark S 11,70	
(-i) Pri-Tech	\$ 175,52	(-i) Gold Appreciation	S 4,61	Dutch Florin S 11,70	
(-i) Renite Plus	FB 50,61,00	(-i) Strategic Trading	S 1,06	Swiss Franc S 10,83	
B.F.A.C.M.		GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT. & CALEDONIA PLACE, JERSEY 0234 27301		Swiss Multicurrency S 10,85	
(-i) ECU Multiplacement	ECU 105,19	CAPITAL STRATEGY FD. LTD.		European Currency ECU 11,60	
MUM BRITANNIA-POB 271, St. Heller, Jersey		(-i) Sterling Deposit	S 1,011	ORANGE MASSA GROUP	
(-i) Dollar Income	S 5,077	(-i) US\$ Deposit	S 3,025	PP 85576 The Hague (070) 469,670	
(-i) Dollar Mon.Curr.	S 13,17	(-i) UK Deposit	DM 5,160	PARISBAS-GROUP	
(-i) Dollar Mon. Port.	\$ 1,805	(-i) Yen Deposit	Yen 317,50	(-i) Cortefex International S 131,32	
(-i) Euro-Secur. Fund	\$ 1,69,70	(-i) Sw. Fr. Deposit	Sfr 5,178	EUROPA FUND	
(-i) Amer. & Growth	\$ 1,415	(-i) U.S. American	S 1,394	(-i) For East Growth Fund S 112,64	
(-i) Gold & Prec. Metals	\$ 1,415	(-i) Pacific Basin	S 2,49	(-i) DM Fund DM 12,70	
(-i) Sterling Mon. Curr.	S 14,85	(-i) International growth	S 2,53	(-i) OBLI-GESTION S 23,45	
(-i) Japan Dollar Perf. Fd.	S 2,817	(-i) British	S 1,91	(-i) OBLI-DOLLAR S 12,44	
(-i) Jersey GIH	S 22,41	(-i) Sterling Gilt	S 1,13	(-i) OBLI-YEN Y 11,24,62	
(-i) Okasan Global Strat	S 154,41	(-i) Internat. High Income	S 1,20	(-i) OBLI-GULDEN F 10,88,20	
(-i) World of Leisures	S 1,417	(-i) Yen Convertible bond Yens 2236	Yens 2236	(-i) PAROIL-FUND S 10,62	
(-i) World of Technology	S 1,15,45	(-i) European Fund	S 1,71	(-i) PAR-EUROPE GROWTH S 20,70	
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND		(-i) ECU Fund	ECU 1,08	(-i) PARINTER FUND S 208,45	
(-i) S Money Market	\$ 10,50	(-i) Growth Portfolio	S 1,19	(-i) PARINTER BOND FUND S 13,56	
(-i) S Non-S Money Market	DM 27,00	(-i) Income Portfolio	S 1,19	(-i) PARISUSSIE SP 167,15	
(-i) S Bonds	S 11,50	(-i) Bond Portfolio	S 1,17	(-i) PARIS-OPON Y 289,90	
(-i) Non-S Bond	S 11,50	(-i) Balanced Portfolio	S 1,17	(-i) PAR US Treas. Bond 'C' S 74,72	
(-i) Global Equity	DM 27,84	(-i) GEPIFOR FUND	S 1,14	PUTRAM	
(-i) Global Bond	S 11,20	(-i) East Investment Fund	S 759,99	(-i) Emerging Hitt. Sc. Trust S 14,34	
(-i) Global Bond & Equity	S 12,35	(-i) Scottish World Fund	S 192,06	(-i) Putnam Em. Inv. Sc. Tr. S 12,70	
(-i) Capital Int'l Fund	S 71,80	(-i) State St. American	S 244,32	(-i) Putnam Int'l Fund S 121,49	
(-i) Capital Hollst. Fund	S 32,72	GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.		ROBECO GROUP	
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (LUX)	POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477,9571	PB 85576 St. Peter Port, Guernsey, 0481-20715		(-i) Relinco FL 101,20	
(-i) Citicorp Ecu	ECU 113,60	(-i) Future/GAM S.A.	S 131,85	(-i) Rentene FL 50,80	
(-i) Citicorp Liquidity	S 106,00	(-i) GAM Arbitrage Inc.	S 199,81	(-i) Rodamco FL 124,10	
(-i) Citicorp Mortgs. Growth	S 113,74	(-i) GAM America Inc.	S 206,37	ROYAL B. CANADA-POB 2146 GUERNSEY	
CITITRUST		(-i) GAM Australia Inc.	S 206,37	(-i) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd. S 16,37	
(-i) U.S. Bonds	S 5,04,70	(-i) GAM Beacon Hill Inv.	S 154,44	(-i) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd. S 16,37	
(-i) U.S. Money Market	S 10,50	(-i) GAM Beacon Hill Inv.	S 154,44	(-i) RBC Int'l Capital Fd. S 44,41	
(-i) S Bonds	DM 27,00	(-i) GAM Emritage	S 21,09	(-i) RBC Int'l Income Fd. S 13,84	
(-i) Non-S Bond	S 11,50	(-i) GAM Ermitage Int'l Inc.	S 11,83	(-i) RBC Mon. Currency Fd. S 33,96	
(-i) Global Equity	DM 27,84	(-i) GAM For East	S 114,75	(-i) RBC North Amer. Fd. S 12,91	
(-i) Global Bond	S 11,20	(-i) GAM France Inc.	S 162,51	SKANDI FOND INT'L FUND (46-791 3780)	
(-i) Global Bond & Equity	S 12,35	(-i) GAM Global Fund	S 111,73	(-i) Inv't Acc'd. Fd. S 11,98 Off'r S 11,80	
(-i) Capital Int'l Fund	S 71,80	(-i) GAM Hong Kong Inc.	S 150,70	(-i) Inv't Acc'd. Fd. S 11,25 Off'r S 11,99	
(-i) Capital Hollst. Fund	S 32,72	(-i) GAM Internat'l Inc.	S 184,78	(-i) Inv't Bond Fd. S 34,02 Off'r S 35,98	
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (LUX)	POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477,9571	(-i) GAM Inv'l Trust Fund	S 137,80	(-i) Inv't Fund Fd. S 31,31 Off'r S 31,38	
(-i) Citicorp Ecu	ECU 113,60	(-i) GAM Inv'l Unit Trust Accm.	S 200,00	VENKU HANDELSBANKEN PLC	
(-i) Citicorp Liquidity	S 106,00	(-i) GAM Inv'l. Fund	S 101,64	17 Devonshire Sq., London-01-377-5040	
(-i) Citicorp Mortgs. Growth	S 113,74	(-i) GAM Money Mkts.	S 101,92	(-i) SHB Bond Fund S 31,32	
CITITRUST		(-i) GAM Money Mkts. Fd.	S 101,54	(-i) SHB Inv'l. Growth Fund S 47,42	
(-i) U.S. Bonds	S 5,04,70	(-i) GAM Money Mkts. Inc.	S 106,30	(-i) SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)	
(-i) U.S. Money Market	S 10,50	(-i) GAM North America Inc.	S 159,72	(-i) American Valor SF 47,80	
(-i) U.S. Securities	S 20,95	(-i) GAM N.Am. Inv'l Trust Fund	S 137,80	(-i) Dollar Bond Selection S 14,26	
CRDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)		(-i) GAM N.Am. Unit Trust Accm.	S 200,00	(-i) ECU Bond Selection DM 161,81	
(-i) CSF Bonds	SF 77,25	(-i) GAM Pinnacle Fund	S 200,00	(-i) Florin Bond Selection ECU 172,30	
(-i) Bond Valor Swf	SF 106,90	(-i) GAM Pinnacle Fund	S 200,00	(-i) Interval Fd. SF 92,00	
(-i) Bond Valor US-Dollar	SF 126,75	(-i) GAM Pm. Inv'l. Worldw.	S 181,60	(-i) Japan Portfolio S 161,30	
(-i) Bond Valor D-mark	SF 126,75	(-i) GAM Pm. Inv'l. Worldw.	S 181,60	(-i) Sterling Bond Selection S 108,64	
(-i) Bond Valor Yen	Yen 99,40,00	(-i) GAM Singapore/Malay Inv'l. Inc.	S 124,00	(-i) Swiss Foreign Bond Sel. S 109,19	
(-i) Conv'l Valor Swf	SF 139,10	(-i) GAM Star! & Inv'l Trust Fund	S 261,20	(-i) Swissvader New Series S 42,20	
(-i) Conv'l Valor US-Dollar	S 124,54	(-i) GAM Tycra S.A. Class A	S 164,00	(-i) Universal Bond Select. S 76,20	
(-i) CSF International	SF 122,75	(-i) GAM Tycra S.A. Inv'l. Inc.	S 114,28	(-i) Yield Fund S 7,00	
(-i) Actions Suisses	SF 101,25	(-i) GAM Unit Inv'l Trust Fund	S 124,00	(-i) Yen Bond Selection Y 113,61,00	
(-i) Europe-Volar	SF 90,25	(-i) GAM Worldwide Inc.	S 136,55	THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD.	
(-i) Energie-Volar	SF 122,75	(-i) GAM Composite Inc.	S 154,40	(-i) The Establishment Trust S 2,02	
(-i) Consarc	SF 152,25	(-i) GAM Int'l. Inc. U.S. Ord.	S 125,27	(-i) Thornton Australia Fd. Ltd. S 23,30	
(-i) U.S. Bonds	SF 122,75	(-i) GAM Int'l. Interest Inc.	S 127,37	(-i) Thornton Chin. & China Fd. Ltd. S 17,28	
(-i) Pacific-Volar	SF 122,75	(-i) GAM Int'l. Interest Inc.	S 106,95	(-i) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd. S 20,35	
(-i) CS Money Market Fund	S 119,72	(-i) GAM Int'l. Interest Inc.	Yen 11,25,00	(-i) Thornton Orient Inc. Fd. Ltd. S 19,45	
(-i) CS Money Market Fund	S 111,72,94	(-i) GAM Inv'l. Interest Inc.	Dfl 120,14	(-i) Thornton Pm. Inv'l. Revolv. Fd. Ltd. S 20,35	
(-i) CS Money Market Fund	S 118,72	(-i) GAM Inv'l. Interest Inc.	S 109,45,00	(-i) Thornton Pacific Tech. Fd. Ltd. S 12,49	
(-i) CS Money Market Fd. Yen	Y 106,17,00	(-i) GAM Inv'l. Interest Inc.	S 109,45,00	(-i) Thornton Litt. Drives Fd. Ltd. S 10,50	
CLIFFORD BARKER LAMBERT INC	Winchester House, 77 London Wall LONDON EC2 (01 202977)	(-i) G.T. Management (UK) Ltd.	S 17,09	(-i) Thornton Golden Osprey. Fd. Ltd. S 10,42	
(-i) Winchester Capital	S 101,20	(-i) G.T. Applied Science	S 23,73	UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND	
(-i) Finsbury Group Ltd.	S 160,93	(-i) G.T. Asian Inv'l. Growth Fd.	S 8,95	(-i) Bond-Invest SF 62,50	
(-i) Winchester Diversified	S 17,18,71	(-i) G.T. Asia Fund	S 4,81	(-i) DM-Invest bonds DM 223,50	
(-i) Winchester Financial Ltd.	S 8,35	(-i) G.T. Barri. Inv'l. Fund	S 1,25	(-i) ESPAC Spanish S. 120,00	
(-i) Winchester Frontier	S 167,24	(-i) G.T. Biotech/Health/Food Fd.	S 1,65	(-i) Bond Fund SF 60,00	
(-i) Winchester Holdings	FF 119,98	(-i) G.T. Bond Fund	S 16,30	(-i) German German Sh. SF 184,50	
(-i) Winchester Recovery Ltd.	S 120,51	(-i) G.T. Deutschfund	S 9,11	(-i) Globinvest Sh. SF 100,10	
(-i) Worldwide Securities	S 22,72	(-i) G.T. Europe Fund	S 2,08	(-i) SFR-Invert bonds SF 214,50	
(-i) Worldwide Special	S 204,96	(-i) G.T. Europe Fund	S 26,18	(-i) Sima (Stock Price) SF 223,50	
DIT INVESTMENT FFM		(-i) G.T. Global Technology Fd.	S 19,22	(-i) Yen-Invest bonds SF 100,50	
(-i) D.I.T. Concentra	DM 33,81	(-i) G.T. Hanover Partnership	S 50,00		
(-i) D.I.T. Pentland	DM 75,78				
EBC TRUST CO. (JERSEY) LTD.	1-3 Seel St. St. Heller 034-3031				
TRADED CURRENCY FUND.	TRADED CURRENCY FUND.				
(-i) D.I.T. Concentra	DM 33,81				
(-i) D.I.T. Pentland	DM 75,78				
DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgian Francs; Cs - Canadian Dollars; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; ECU - European Currency Unit; P-pence; SF - Swiss Francs; Yen - Australian Dollars; -asked - +Offer Prices; b - bid change; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; - Ex-Dividend: --- Ex-Rate: ***@ Offer Price Inv'l. Inv'l. charge.					
Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 61359F for further information.					

# AMEX Highs-Lows

## Floating-Rate Notes

March 16

Pounds Sterling			
Buyer/Mkt.	Coupon Note	Bld.	Amt.
Abbey Nat 91 Gb	11/18/83-83	92.30	99.35
Abbey Nat 93 Gb	11/28/82-82	91.25	99.30
Abbey Nat 99 Gb	11/15-84	92.20	99.30
Alliance + Lesc 90G	10/25-75	92.50	99.57
Alliance + Lesc 94G	11/28-81-84	92.65	99.54
Anglo '98 Gb	11/16-84	92.45	99.50
Anglo Saxon Gb	11/25/82-83	92.65	99.10
Artex Baux 97 Gb	11/16-85	100.85/100.15	
BAE Marconi 94 Gb	11/20-83	92.75	99.55
BBC World Service 96 Gb	11/22/82-84	92.00	100.00/100.20
BBC Telco 96 Gb	11/26-82	92.05	100.00/100.20
Bell Industries 91 Gb	11/16-84	92.00	100.00/100.20
Belgian '91 Gb	11/16-84	92.00	100.00/100.20
Broad + Biss Astra Gb	11/24-84	92.00	100.00/100.20
Bristol + Wed '92 Gb	11/16-84	92.00	100.00/100.20
Syntexis 93 Gb	11/24-84	92.00	100.00/100.20
British Gas 91 Gb	11/24-84	92.00	100.00/100.20
Chicopee 97 Gb	11/16/83-85	92.50	99.50
CMCarr 89/91 Gb	11/24-85	92.50	99.50
Compe 96 Gb	11/16-84	100.25/100.00	
Cr Fonder 86 Gb	11/16-84	100.00/100.00	
Cr National 71/75 Gb	11/16-84	100.00/100.00	
Denmark 73/78 Gb	11/26-84	92.00	100.00/100.20
Ferrante 95 Gb	11/22/83-84	92.00	100.00/100.20
Hedison 92 Gb	11/16-84	92.00	100.00/100.20
Hedison 95 Gb	11/16-84	92.00	100.00/100.20
Hoffman 94 Tech 1	11/20-83	92.30	99.45
Hoffman 94 Tech 2	11/20-83	92.30	99.45
Ireland 91 Gb	9/25-84	92.00	100.00/100.20
Ireland 94 Gb	11/16-84	92.00	100.00/100.20
Leeds Farm 96 Gb	11/16-84	92.00	100.00/100.20
Lloyd's Euro 94 Gb	11/16-84	92.00	100.00/100.20
Addition 88/91 Gb	11/24-84	92.00	100.00/100.20
Milk Mkt 84/91 Gb	11/16-84	92.00	100.00/100.20
Milk Bt Dan 94/97 Gb	11/16-84	92.00	100.00/100.20
Milk 88 Gb	11/16-84	92.00	100.00/100.20
Nor Provincial 94 Gb	11/16-84	92.00	100.00/100.20
Newcastle 8/3 95 Gb	11/16-84	92.00	100.00/100.20
Newcastle 8/3 96 Gb	11/16-84	92.00	100.00/100.20
New Zealand 77 Gb	11/22/83-84	92.15	99.25
Prudential 95 Gb	11/20/83-84	92.20	99.25
RBS 85 Gb	11/16-84	92.00	100.00/100.20
Saxi 98/93 Gb	11/24-84	92.00	100.00/100.20
Stand Char 96 Gb	11/24-84	92.00	100.00/100.20
Stand Charl Para Gb	11/24-84	92.00	100.00/100.20
Wesfitch B/S 93 Gb	11/16-84	92.00	100.00/100.20
Yorkshire 97/94 Gb	11/16-84	92.00	100.00/100.20
Deutsche Marks			
Buyer/Mkt.	Coupon Note	Bld.	Amt.
Applitec 76	4/1-83	92.25	99.25
St. Gobain 72/75 (Dm)	3/20-84	92.45	99.25
Siemens 71 (Dm)	5/20-84	92.50	99.25
Belgium 97 (Dm)	4/20-84	92.50	99.25
Commerzbank 95 (Dm)	4/20-84	92.50	99.25
Cred. Fonciere 94 (Dm)	4/17-84	92.50	99.25
Dresdner Flm 79 (Dm)	4/20-84	92.50	99.25
Ect 92 (Dm)	4/20-84	92.50	99.25
Ireland 97 (Dm)	4/20-84	92.50	99.25
Montag Int'l 91 (Dm)	5/20-84	92.50	99.25
Siemens 90/92 (Dm)	5/20-84	92.50	99.25
Realty 94 (Dm)	5/20-84	92.50	99.25
Sweden 97 (Dm)	4/20-84	92.50	99.25
Japanese Yen			
Buyer/Mkt.	Coupon Note	Bld.	Amt.
Cap 97 Yen	5/1-84	97.00	100.00
Cr Fonder Asap 97 Yen	5/20-83	97.00	100.00
E.C.U.			
Buyer/Mkt.	Coupon Note	Bld.	Amt.
Cr Fonder 94 (Ecu)	5/24-84	97.00	100.00
Cr Fonder 95 (Ecu)	5/24-84	97.00	100.00
Cr National 75 (Ecu)	5/24-84	97.00	100.00
Ect 92 (Ecu)	5/24-84	97.00	100.00
Ireland 97 (Ecu)	5/24-84	97.00	100.00
Holy 92	5/24-84	97.00	100.00
Source : Credit Suisse First Boston London			
WALL STREET WATCH			
INTERIM REPORTS ON TENDERS OF OFFERINGS			
THE U.S. STOCK MARKET			

## Strong Pound Pushes Dollar Down

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**NEW YORK** — The dollar fell Monday, pushed down by the strength of the British pound, the Canadian dollar and other currencies of countries with high interest rates, dealers said.

"The dollar's decline was not so much a function of any inherent weakness but was a result of gyrations in sterling and other currencies," said James McGroarty, vice president at Discount Corp. of New York.

"The dollar and our bond market has been stable, so investors are seeking higher yields in the U.K., Canada, and other high-interest-rate countries."

British interest rates are above 10 percent, while yields in Canada are just under 9 percent, compared with roughly 7.5 percent on long-term U.S. Treasury bonds.

The dollar closed in New York at 1.3235 Deutsche marks, down from 1.3515 on Friday; at 1.5125 yen, down from 1.5240; and at 6.150 French francs, down from 6.1620.

The pound ended higher ahead of the release Tuesday of the Thatcher budget for 1987-88, clos-

London Dollar Rates						
Currencies	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
Dollar mark	1.3225	1.3225	1.3225	1.3225	1.3225	1.3225
Swiss franc	1.5080	1.5080	1.5080	1.5080	1.5080	1.5080
French franc	6.1350	6.1350	6.1350	6.1350	6.1350	6.1350
Source: Reuters						

ing at \$1.5835, against \$1.5750 on

Monday. Dealers said the dollar, which earlier dipped as low as 1.8305 DM, could gain some direction from the second official revision of U.S. economic growth in 1986. That figure is due out Wednesday.

But most doubted this would put the dollar on a new course given the overwhelming influence in the market of the Paris accord on currencies last month and fears of central bank intervention.

Under the tentative agreement announced in October, Fairchild was to be spun off by Schlumberger. The company would retain its management and would be 80 percent owned by Fujitsu and 20 percent by Schlumberger.

"Sentiment is very much that there's a threat of central bank intervention on the top and on the bottom," one trader said. "Where can we possibly take the dollar from here?"

Fairchild has been struggling with losses in recent years, like many other chip makers. In the fourth quarter of last year, Schlumberger took a \$464 million charge against earnings and the pending sale of Fairchild, and in 1985, Fairchild's problems had resulted in a \$434 million charge.

Schlumberger ended up recording a loss of \$2.02 billion for last year.

In addition to security concerns, the pressure from U.S. officials to block the sale was seen by some analysts as a way to induce Japan to do more to reduce its trade surplus with the United States.

The proposed sale also was seen by some of its opponents as a sort of test. They feared that, if it went through, it could lead to many other such sales, leading large parts of the U.S. semiconductor industry in Japanese hands.

Fujitsu also has major operations in the United States and a 47 percent share of AMDahl Corp., a company that sells mainframe computers compatible with those of International Business Machines Corp.

Japanese officials have rejected these charges, and Fairchild managers had defended the proposed sale as being a way to strengthen the company and keep jobs in the United States.

In New York, Wall Street analysts said that Schlumberger probably had lined up an alternate buyer for Fairchild.

(Reuters, AP)

paying a relatively higher margin over benchmark interest rates. But longer-term FRNs were still subject to intense selling pressure.

"Anything longer than 10 years is still being sold off seriously, as is just about any paper in the banking sector," said one FRN market participant at a leading U.S. bank.

He noted that one long-dated issue for Citicorp — an offering that has suffered recently on fears over the bank's Latin American debt exposure — slipped by two points to around 94. FRNs whose coupons are relaxed regularly, usually trade around par, and large price drops are usually limited to 1/4 point.

U.S. and Canadian bank papers were still generally under pressure, along with Republic of Ireland offerings because of renewed worries about that country's economic situation.

Many dealers called meetings to assess the situation, but there were no reports that a large, formal meeting would be held soon.

(Reuters, AP)

## THE EUROMARKETS

### Liquidity Drain Thwarts Recovery of FRNs

By Robert L. Katz

**LONDON** — The market in conventional floating-rate notes showed no clear signs of recovery Monday from the confusion that sent prices tumbling and paralyzed trading at the end of last week.

Dealers said that at least 10 dealing houses out of the normal 50 did not open for regular business, with many market operators pausing to assess their next steps in the wake of the total losses of 1/4 points from panic selling Thursday and Friday.

Despite some late signs that prices were recovering last week, Monday's erratic trade provided a similarly mixed final picture with longer-dated FRNs still clearly under pressure.

Paper on which the interest rate will shortly be relaxed managed to hold up, dealers said, as did notes

paying a relatively higher margin over benchmark interest rates. But longer-term FRNs were still subject to intense selling pressure.

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(Reuters, AP)

## FAIRCHILD: ICAHN: Raider Says He Is Target of SEC Investigation

### Fujitsu Deal Off

(Continued from Page 1)

semiconductor used widely in supercomputers, which are used by the military for cracking codes and designing weapons systems.

The CIA also reportedly opposed the proposed sale.

In addition, it was being reviewed on antitrust grounds by the U.S. Justice Department, the only body in the government authorized to block an investment by a foreign company in a U.S. company.

Under the tentative agreement announced in October, Fairchild was to be spun off by Schlumberger. The company would retain its management and would be 80 percent owned by Fujitsu and 20 percent by Schlumberger.

The sale price was not announced, but Schlumberger said it would take a \$200 million loss.

Fairchild has been struggling with losses in recent years, like many other chip makers. In the fourth quarter of last year, Schlumberger took a \$464 million charge against earnings and the pending sale of Fairchild, and in 1985, Fairchild's problems had resulted in a \$434 million charge.

Schlumberger ended up recording a loss of \$2.02 billion for last year.

In addition to security concerns, the pressure from U.S. officials to block the sale was seen by some analysts as a way to induce Japan to do more to reduce its trade surplus with the United States.

The proposed sale also was seen by some of its opponents as a sort of test. They feared that, if it went through, it could lead to many other such sales, leading large parts of the U.S. semiconductor industry in Japanese hands.

Fujitsu also has major operations in the United States and a 47 percent share of AMDahl Corp., a company that sells mainframe computers compatible with those of International Business Machines Corp.

Japanese officials have rejected these charges, and Fairchild managers had defended the proposed sale as being a way to strengthen the company and keep jobs in the United States.

In New York, Wall Street analysts said that Schlumberger probably had lined up an alternate buyer for Fairchild.

(Reuters, AP)

(Continued from first finance page)  
Boesky ultimately sold their shares back to the company at a profit.

The SEC issued a formal order launching the private investigation last Nov. 12, Mr. Icahn said in the filing. That would have been just days after Mr. Boesky reached his settlement with the SEC.

The order empowers SEC investigators to try to find out whether any persons, including Mr. Icahn, violated securities laws and related rules.

Federal law requires individuals or groups of individuals who have made shareholder agreements, to disclose stakes in companies of at least 5 percent within 10 days.

Mark Buckstein, TWA general counsel, said the airline amended its application for Transportation Department clearance to seek con-

tract of USAir. A hostile tender offer if its bid were rejected.

USAir fought back vigorously, filing a lawsuit earlier this month in Pittsburgh that charged that Mr. Icahn and TWA had violated federal laws by acquiring USAir shares and had made misleading statements to USAir shareholders.

## Hashem Found Guilty Of AMF Embezzlement

By Agence France-Presse

**ABU DHABI** — The Abu Dhabi criminal court found Jawad Hashem, the former Arab Monetary Fund president, guilty Monday of forgery and embezzlement and sentenced him to 79 years in prison.

The court also ruled that Mr. Hashem and two other former senior AMF officials should pay the Abu Dhabi-based fund about \$80.5 million.

## Conrail Says Sale May Be Next Week

By Robert L. Katz

**PHILADELPHIA** — Consolidated Rail Corp. said Monday that the initial offering of its common stock could be made as early as next week at an estimated price of \$26 to \$29 a share.

The U.S. government has proposed selling \$2 billion Conrail shares in the United States and 6.75 million overseas under a law enacted in October.

The sale would raise \$1.53 billion to \$1.7 billion.

## CHEMICALS: Stump in Specialty Products Is a Rude Shock for Producers

(Continued from Page 9)

**Naperville, Illinois** — One of the largest specialty chemical producers, fell 13 percent last year to \$63.6 million. To reduce operating expenses, the company plans to cut its workforce by 5 percent and merge its energy and oilfield-service divisions.

Similarly, Betz Laboratories Inc. of Trevose, Pennsylvania, saw its net income drop to \$35 million in 1986 from \$38 million in 1985. For the 15 largest specialty chemical companies, return on equity dropped to 17 percent in 1986 from 23 percent in 1987.

At first, the downturn in steelmaking and manufacturing actually helped the specialty chemical makers. Their products were used more extensively than ever to reduce costs. But as manufacturers upgraded plants and built more efficient ones, "specialty chemical companies built capacity and expanded, rather than developing new technologies and offering new products," said Charles J. Rose, an analyst with Oppenheimer & Co.

Japanese officials have rejected these charges, and Fairchild managers had defended the proposed sale as being a way to strengthen the company and keep jobs in the United States.

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(Reuters, AP)

man and chief executive of Nalco. "About 25 percent of our business is in oil and natural gas drilling and the level of business has dropped off tremendously lately."

But Mr. Clark, who is also chairman of the Chemical Manufacturers Association, said that slower growth had caused specialty chemical producers to "look for addition-

al opportunities outside of the traditional areas." He noted that companies were now "looking to new applications ranging from automobile paint sprays to chemicals to give us more sparkling look and a longer shelf life."

To be sure, not all specialty chemical companies are suffering.

"In our case, our growth rate is not slowing," said Frank J. Ryan, group vice president for chemicals at Air Products & Chemicals Inc. of Allentown, Pennsylvania. "On a volume basis, our growth rate has

crucial role. While the enhanced recovery method saves time, it is more costly than other methods.

"When oil was going for \$30 a barrel, the enhanced recovery method chemicals were economically viable," said Mark Culley, an analyst with Amarantha Raman & Co. "But when oil falls below, say, \$25 a barrel or so, these projects become, at best, break-even."

Officials of specialty chemical companies agree. "The troubles in the oil industry have certainly affected us," said W.H. Clark, chair-

man of the Chemical Manufacturers Association, said that the enhanced oil-recovery method was "a good alternative to the traditional methods."

Despite the push by large commodity chemical companies into specialties, executives of the specialty companies say the big competitors have had little impact.

"There have been as many big chemical companies getting into specialties in recent years as there have been companies getting out," said a spokesman for the Great Lakes Chemical Corp. of West Lafayette, Indiana.

In addition, analysts say that the large chemical companies' interest in specialty chemicals has subsided, not only because of the downturn in industries using the products, but also because of the upturn in the profitability of commodity chemicals.

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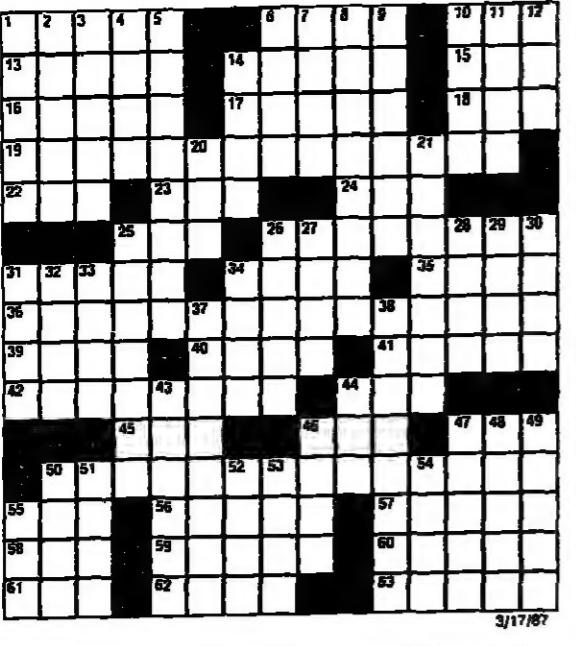
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## PEANUTS



## BOOKS

## THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR

*By Ward Just. 326 pages. \$17.95. Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park Street, Boston, Mass. 02108.*

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

history, admires Lenin's Ukrainian friend Machno, whose slogan was "Kill all civil servants," and cites Solzhenitsyn on the obligation of a dying man "to go to the last inch, to fully feel and appreciate the magnitude, the momentousness of death."

The archetypal patterns are present. Senior's Jewish father disapproves of the ambassador's assimilationist tendencies, which raises the question in the reader's mind whether Junius is a victim of rootlessness. Junior clearly suffers from Oedipal conflicts. He overidentifies with an African revolutionary; his father was once forced to shoot; he was once suspended from prep school for standing idly while a black student beat up an English teacher for criticizing his grammar.

And history is eloquently invoked. Junior's Senior responsible for Palestine, Iran, Africa, even by implication the bombing of Hamburg. Senior sees Junior as part of "an entire culture in Germany" that's "been stymied, by the memory of the Nazis and the advent of the Americans." As an old German friend explains to Senior's wife, Elinor, the members of this culture "see the Americans as barbarians, the great colonialists; people like me are weaklings and traitors. American puppets. Fausts. The governments of Europe are only the creatures of the Americans, American money, American culture, American CIA. They see a world out of control and want only to hasten the process, start it spinning faster and faster until it — melts."

In short, both father and son are potentially historical figures, and if both had been presented at their best by Just, then their conflict might have achieved tragic proportion. But unfortunately the cards are hopelessly stacked. While Bill North Sr. is a wise, if slightly ponderous man, loving to his wife and kind to the boy who occupies the bed next to his in the hospital where he's just had an old piece of shrapnel removed (the African revolutionary he was shot was not entirely passive); Bill North Jr. is basically not much more than a cliché-ridden brat. And by the time he finally traps his father in the Berlin Zoo, we care as much about the showdown as we would for a contest between a steamroller and a crippled rabbit. What is the point, we want to know. The trivial answer seems to be: beware of children; beware of vicious, deranged, incomprehensible children.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



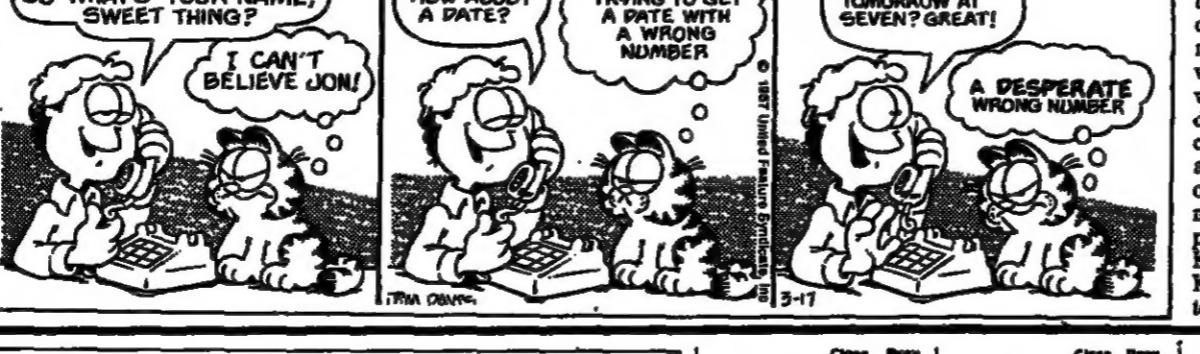
## WIZARD of ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malaska.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"HE GOES ALL AROUND THE NEIGHBORHOOD WITHOUT EVER TOUCHIN' THE GROUND."

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BELZA

ORFYT

KLINTE

CURPSE

WHAT TO DO  
ABOUT SQUEAKY  
FURNITURE WHEELS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the simple answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: USE " "

Yesterday's Jumble: HONEY CRIME GAMBLE BYWORD

Answer: What she thought when she switched from high heels to sneakers — "IT'S A BIG LETDOWN."

## WEATHER

## EUROPE

## ASIA

## AFRICA

## LATIN AMERICA

## NORTH AMERICA

## MIDDLE EAST

## OCEANIA

## TUESDAY'S FORECAST

## World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse March 16

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

## Amsterdam

## Class Prev.

## Class Price

## F.T.-CBI 30 Index : 176.68

## Previous : 180.88

## Commercial Index : 779.10

## Previous : 771.10

## ANS-CBS Gen'l. Index : 326.10

## Previous : 327.10

## Bremen

## Class Prev.

## Class Price

## F.T.-CBI 30 Index : 176.68

## Previous : 180.88

## Commercial Index : 779.10

## Previous : 771.10

## Frankfurt

## Class Prev.

## Class Price

## F.T.-CBI 30 Index : 176.68

## Previous : 180.88

## Johannesburg

## Class Prev.

## Class Price

## F.T.-CBI 30 Index : 176.68

## Previous : 180.88

## London

## Class Prev.

## Class Price

## F.T.-CBI 30 Index : 176.68

## Previous : 180.88

## Paris

## Class Prev.

## Class Price

## F.T.-CBI 30 Index : 176.68

## Previous : 180.88

## Zurich

## Class Prev.

## Class Price

## F.T.-CBI 30 Index : 176.68

## Previous : 180.88

## Tokyo

## Class Prev.

## Class Price

## F.T.-CBI 30 Index : 176.68

## Previous : 180.88

## Singapore

## Class Prev.

## Class Price

## F.T.-CBI 30 Index : 176.68

## Previous : 180.88

## Sydney

## Class Prev.

## Class Price

## F.T.-CBI 30 Index : 176.68

## Previous : 180.88

## Toronto

## Class Prev.

## Class Price

## F.T.-CBI 30 Index : 176.68

## Previous : 180.88

## Zurich

## Class Prev.

## Class Price

## F.T.-CBI 30 Index : 176.68

## Previous : 180.88

## Milan

## Class Prev.

## Class Price

## F.T.-CBI 30 Index : 176.68

## Previous : 180.88

## Paris

## Class Prev.

## Class Price

## F.T.-CBI 30 Index : 176.68

## Previous : 180.88

## Tokyo

## Class Prev.

## Class Price

## F.T.-CBI 30 Index : 176.68

## Previous : 180.88

## Singapore

## Class Prev.

## Class Price

## F.T.-CBI 30 Index : 176.68

## Previous : 180.88

## Sydney

## Class Prev.

## Class Price

## F.T.-CBI 30 Index : 176.68

## Previous : 180.88

## Milan

## Class Prev.

## Class Price

## F.T.-CBI 30 Index : 176.68

## Previous : 180.88

## Paris

## Class Prev.

## Class Price

## F.T.-CBI 30 Index : 176.68

## Previous : 180.88

## Tokyo

## Class Prev.

## Class Price

## F.T.-CBI 30 Index : 176.68

## Previous : 180.88

## Singapore

## Class Prev.

## Class Price

## F.T.-CBI 30 Index : 176.68

## Previous : 180.88

## Sydney

## Class Prev.

## Class Price

## F.T.-CBI 30 Index : 176.6

# DePaul Wins in NCAA Game On Foul Blunder by St. John's

New York Times Service

## COLLEGE BASKETBALL

## EAST REGIONAL

In Syracuse, New York  
Syracuse 104, Western Kentucky 86: The Orange had little trouble in advancing to the East semifinal, scoring 62 points in the last half.

Leading only by 42-40 at half-time, Syracuse held a 57-43 lead five minutes into the period and had extended its margin to 23 points with fewer than two minutes left.

Bryan Asberry led Western Kentucky (29-9) with 22, followed by Brett McNeal with 20.

Florida 85, Purdue 66: In the opener of the doubleheader, the Gators got 24 points from Vernon Maxwell while Dwayne Schintz, a 7-foot-2-inch (2.18-meter) freshman center, tied his career-high of 21 points.

Maxwell scored in double figures for the 74th straight game. The swift guard made 9 of 20 shots from the field, going three of four from three-point range. He also led the Gators in rebounds with five.

Another area that hurt the Boilermakers (25-5) was their free-throw shooting: 5 of 21.

## SOUTHEAST REGIONAL

In Atlanta

Georgetown 72, Ohio State 79: The Hoyas overcame their worst first-half this season, and a 15-point second-half deficit, to win their 13th straight.

Georgetown's triumph was carried by three stellar performances: The scoring of sophomore reserve guard Charles Smith, who got 22 points, with four three-pointers; the defense of Perry McDonald, who held the nation's second-leading scorer, Ohio State's Dennis Hopson, to 20 points, almost 10 below his average; and second-half play of Reggie Williams, who erased an anemic five-point first half with a spectacular display of shooting and leadership.

Williams scored 19 points in the second half, with three three-pointers, passed for three of his six assists in the final critical minutes and even added a key steal to lead the Hoyas' comeback.

With the Buckeyes (20-13) holding a six-point lead, Williams fed McDonald (16 points) in the pivot for a lay-in, sank a three-pointer, then fed McDonald again for an

easy basket that capped an 18-7 surge and tied the score at 71.

When Smith got his fourth three-pointer of the half it began a 5-0 surge that put Georgetown ahead, 78-73, with 56 seconds left.

Kansas 67, Southwest Missouri State 66: Danny Manning, the 6-11 all-American, scored 42 points as the Jayhawks dominated an opponent that had no player taller than 6-9.

But the Jayhawks still needed two free throws by Chris Piper in the final seconds to ensure their victory.

Piper's foul shots — the only free throws taken by a Kansas player other than Manning all game — gave the Jayhawks a four-point margin with 19 seconds left, which the Bears (28-6) could not overcome.

Manning, a junior, made 16 of 26 shots and 10 of 12 free throws.

Maxwell scored in double figures for the 74th straight game. The swift guard made 9 of 20 shots from the field, going three of four from three-point range. He also led the Gators in rebounds with five.

Another area that hurt the Boilermakers (25-5) was their free-throw shooting: 5 of 21.

I feel like something died inside me," said Gross. "I just broke down. When I saw Comegys come in, my first instinct was to help out. I just should have let him have the two points."

Edwards scored a game-high 26 points. The Redmen, who finished their season at 21-9, were led by Mark Jackson's 23.

Louisiana State 72, Temple 62: LSU, which had superior inside strength, played nearly flawlessly against the second-seeded Owls.

Anthony Wilson scored 21 points for the 10th-seeded Tigers, who trailed only once. LSU, which shot 46.1 percent during the regular season, made 61.5 percent in the second half and, if not beaten by Mike Vrabelsky, the Owls (32-4) might have been routed. Vrabelsky scored 26 points on 9-of-19 shooting, making six of nine three-pointers.

He pulled Temple to 61-58 with the third of three straight three-pointers with 4:36 left to play. But the Owls failed to make another field goal and LSU outscored them, 14-6, to close out the game. The Owls shot only 36.5 percent.



Payne Stewart, who was dressed for a victory, finally won.

## Stewart Wins a Tourney, Pooley Grandest Prize

New York Times Service

ORLANDO, Florida — Payne Stewart, after more than three years of frustration despite consistently excellent golf, finally won a tournament on Sunday. But the 30-year-old Arizona pro got his \$1 million hole-in-one at the 192-yard 17th hole — with his first ace in 12 years on the PGA Tour.

He will get \$500,000, and the Arnold Palmer Children's Hospital and Perinatal Center of Orlando will get \$500,000, because of a four-iron shot that went into the cup without touching the green.

"What a time to make my first hole-in-one on tour," Pooley said. Pooley, who shot 67 for 284, said he watched as Donnie Hammond's five-iron shot came up short and Andy North hit into a bunker.

"So I hit a four-iron to make sure I got there," Pooley said.

The ball hit two feet (60 centimeters) off the flag and dropped directly into the hole.

That made him the first to ace the hole where, for the last three years, \$1 million has been offered to the first pro to do so during the final round of the Bay Hill Classic.

Starting next month, Pooley and the hospital each will receive \$2,063.33 per month for 20 years. The money is covered by an insurance policy.

more money, and history of his own, when he shot a hole-in-one at the 17th to earn \$500,000 for himself and \$500,000 for a nearby hospital.

Pooley executed the richest single shot in golf history four hours before Stewart finished. The 35-year-old Arizona pro got his \$1 million hole-in-one at the 192-yard 17th hole — with his first ace in 12 years on the PGA Tour.

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## TENNIS

DAVIS CUP

(Best-of-Five Matches)

WORLD GROUP, FIRST ROUND

Paraguay 3, United States 3

Victor Pecci, Paraguay, def. Aaron Krickstein, 6-2, 6-4, 9-7; Hugo Chaves, Paraguay, def. Jimmy Arias, 6-4, 6-3, 5-7, 9-7.

Michael Eder, West Germany, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2; Peter Hug, Switzerland, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.

Mexico 4, Brazil 8

Austin Moreno, Mexico, def. Anderson Costa, 6-1, 6-1; Jorge Lazzaro, Mexico, def. Jeremy Bates, 6-2, 6-1.

Peter Martin, Australia, def. Steve O'Connell, 6-2, 6-1; Pat Cash, Australia, def. Stefanos Tsitsipas, 6-2, 6-1.

Australia 4, Yugoslavia 1

Wally Kosch, Australia, def. Bruno Osser, 6-2, 6-1; Pat Cash, Australia, def. Stefanos Tsitsipas, 6-2, 6-1.

Brazil 4, Argentina 5

Hans Kuehne, Argentina, def. Guillermo Vilas, Argentina, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.

Yugoslavia 5, Chile 4

Vicente Casals, Chile, def. Daniel Orantes, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.

Argentina 5, Chile 4

Daniel Orantes, Chile, def. Vicente Casals, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.

Chile 4, Argentina 5

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## ART BUCHWALD

**The Royal Teflon Robe**

**WASHINGTON** — Many years ago there was an emperor or who loved new clothes. While he looked good in everything, the cloth he preferred was Teflon.

Everyone admired the emperor when he walked about the grand white palace he lived in with his most gracious wife, an empress who, if it can be believed, possessed a wardrobe even more beautiful than the emperor's.

One day three tailors came to the palace and announced they were from the haberdashery firm of McFarlane, North and Poindexter.

"We wish to make you the most beautiful suit that any emperor has ever worn," one of the tailors said.

"It must be made of Teflon," the emperor said. "It's the only fabric that suits me when I'm sitting on the throne."

"Do not worry," the second tailor spoke. "This is Teflon the likes of which no one has ever seen. It is woven of Persian thread and contra-irritating. The peculiar quality of this cloth is that no matter where you go nothing can penetrate it."

"I like that. How much do you want for this suit?"

"Twenty-four million dollars, if you say the money is for humanitarian reasons."

"I shall do it. Start at once," the emperor cried.

"We will make it covertly, so no one in the land finds out we have ordered a Persian-made suit, particularly while the Persians are holding your royal subjects as hostages."

**Capone Hotel Demolished**

*The Associated Press*

**MIAMI BEACH** — The 10-story Biscayne Hotel, where the gangster Al Capone was said to have been a frequent diner, has been demolished. The 62-year-old hotel, occasionally featured in scenes of the "Miami Vice" television show, was shuttered about 10 years ago, then abandoned. Preservationists tried for years to save it but could find no investors.



Buchwald

A few weeks later the emperor sent his chief of staff to find out how his suit was coming along. The chief of staff discovered the tailors working at an empty loom. He was perplexed as to where the suit was.

When the tailors insisted he was shortshrifted the chief of staff said gruffly, "I see it but I don't see it. If anyone asks, I will say I may have seen it but I never knew about it."

One of the tailors said, "Good Teflon affects people that way."

After the chief of staff reported back that he liked what he saw, other loyal followers of the emperor visited the tailor shop to inspect the cloth. Each one saw nothing but they could never admit this in front of the emperor would consider them disloyal.

With every passing day the emperor became more excited about his Teflon suit. He dreamed that once he put it on he would do wonderful things for his country such as launch great rockets into the sky, cut taxes down to nothing and get the poor to shape up and fly right. He promised the empress that as soon as the suit was delivered they would travel across the land spreading charisma far and wide.

Finally the big day arrived. The suit was delivered by McFarlane, North and Poindexter. The emperor immediately tore off all his clothes and put it on.

"Beautiful, magnificent, gorgeous," said every person in the white palace, not one admitting there was nothing there.

The emperor, who felt no cloth or weight did not want to look down in front of the staff so he said, "It fits like a glove."

"That is the beauty of Persian Teflon, you cannot feel it when you wear it," said one of the tailors.

Convinced, the emperor walked into his Rose Garden to smell the flowers.

"Oh my God," a scribe said. "The emperor has no clothes! Sir, do you realize you're completely naked?"

The emperor replied, "You obviously can't recognize good Teflon when you see it."

"Can you tell us what happened to your pants?" another scribe asked.

"No," the emperor said. "I'm saving that for the third act."

**Literary Legacy Faces Break-up**

By Edwin McDowell  
*New York Times Service*

**N**EW YORK — To the dismay of scholars and teachers, one of the richest collections of letters, drafts and manuscripts relating to modernist literature has been removed from the Beinecke Library at Yale University after reposing there for almost 40 years and will be put on the auction block.

The collection is that of The Dial, the monthly magazine that first published T.S. Eliot's "The Waste Land" and many other notable literary works.

Among the papers, which are to be sold in individual lots, are letters from Eliot, Sigmund Freud, James Joyce, D.H. Lawrence, Amy Lowell, Thomas Mann, H.L. Mencken, Marianne Moore, Ezra Pound, George Santayana and William Butler Yeats.

The collection contains most of the correspondence of Marianne Moore, who was editor of The Dial for about four and a half years.

Also included among the papers are typescripts of poems by Eliot, Yeats and E.E. Cummings, of cantos by Pound and of stories by Joyce. There is a short story handwritten by Lawrence, and a number of letters to the editor in Eliot's hand.

"These letters speak to articles and poems published in The Dial that are considered the literary masterpieces of this century," said Dale Davis, the executive director of the New York State Literary Center in Rochester, who is writing a book on The Dial.

"To break up this irreplaceable archive," said Patricia Willis, the curator of literature at the Rosenbach Museum and Library in Philadelphia, "is like taking a national monument and slicing it in little pieces."

Lawrence Dowler, the librarian of Harvard University's Houghton Library, expressed regret. "We have laws that protect architectural landmarks, that protect buildings from being torn

down, yet we have no laws to prevent the disposal of this major cultural landmark. And there doesn't seem to be any discussion of what we should do to prevent it."

Numerous scholarly books and articles, including some of the most influential works on American literature, have been based at least in part on materials in the Dial collection.

The collection is the legacy of Scofield Thayer, the co-owner and editor of The Dial. Most of the collection was given on loan to Yale in 1950; when additional papers were discovered in 1971, they were added. Thayer, who wrote his will in 1925, died in 1982 at age 92, decades after he became mentally incapacitated. Because he outlined everyone named in his will, four relatives — first cousins, once removed — inherited his estate. Apparently unable to agree on how to settle the estate, the heirs arranged to have the Thayer collection auctioned at Sotheby's June 17.

Some scholars are angry that neither Yale nor any other institution was given an opportunity to bid on the Thayer collection. But their greatest fear is that the collection will be scattered.

Scholars at a number of educational institutions, including Yale, Duke, Princeton, Bryn Mawr, Johns Hopkins, Syracuse, and the Universities of Virginia, Texas and Pennsylvania, have written to the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, the executor of the Thayer estate, asking it to appeal to the heirs to donate the archive or sell it intact.

Yale is not the only casualty of the Thayer will, which was probated five years ago. At that time 450 paintings owned by Thayer, including works by Picasso, Matisse and Chagall, were removed from the Worcester (Massachusetts) Art Museum, where they had been on long-term loan for 51 years, and given to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. But scholars point out that al-

**THE DIAL**

NOVEMBER 1922

St Sevren Water-color	Robert Delaunay
The Waste Land	T. S. Eliot 473
The Player Queen	William Butler Yeats 485
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Ezra Pound and other Dial associates, said.

Watson's widow, Nancy Dean, said, "I'm dismayed that the Thayer collection will be broken up and we might not know where it has gone. Mrs. Dean had carefully preserved the Watson collection before selling it to the New York Public Library.

"It is beautifully arranged archive, the best arranged that I have bought during my tenure since 1969," the curator of the library's Berg Collection of English and American Literature, Lois Szwaduk, said. She said the Berg was also interested in the Thayer collection. "But I think the market will be so high that we will not be able to bid for it."

Even if the Berg could afford it, as many scholars hope, "it breaks one's heart to see national treasures being dispersed at auction," Szwaduk said.

The heirs are Edward T. Clark of New Canaan, Connecticut; David H. Clary of Greenwich, Connecticut; Margaret S. Schumacher of Winnetka, Illinois, and her brother, Dr. John Stocks of New Orleans.

David Redden, the director of books and manuscripts at Sotheby's, found irony in the current concern about the Thayer papers.

"Thayer died in 1962," he said. "As far as I know, no one has made an offer on the collection. There was ample opportunity over a long period of time for someone to come forward."



November 1922 issue included "The Waste Land," by T.S. Eliot.

**PEOPLE****'Cohabitation' Quails As Anniversary Dishes**

Paul Bocuse has created a dish to mark the first anniversary of cohabitation, or power-sharing between Jacques Chirac, the conservative prime minister, and Francois Mitterrand, the socialist president of France. The dish is called "Elysee-Matignon" after the names of the official Paris residences of Mitterrand and Chirac, the chef explained at his restaurant in Lyon Monday. The quail can be served lying side-by-side, back-to-back or head-to-head depending on the current state of the less stormy relations between the two statesmen, Bocuse said. One of the quails is stuffed with foie gras and southwest France, while Mitterrand spends his holidays, while the other is stuffed with truffles from one of Chirac's favorite holiday spots in central France.

Boy George and other pop stars recorded the Beatles' hit "Let It Be" to raise money for the victims of the Belgian ferry disaster. Paul McCartney's singing was taken from the original Beatles version, and Boy George and more than 100 other celebrities joined in the chorus for the new record. The Beatles rarely grant permission to record their songs, but McCartney and Michael Jackson, who has the publishing rights to "Let It Be," approved the project. "I think that really upset me when this little kid was singing it," said Jackson, 10, completely on his own, said Boy George. "He lost everybody." The singer was referring to Maria Harday, whose parents and grandparents were among the estimated 134 people who perished when the British ferry Herald of Free Enterprise capsized Monday off the Belgian port of Zeebrugge.

Frank Sinatra has dropped in to sing in Oslo after the Oslo City Council banned him because of performances in South Africa. Norwegian concert promoters said Monday that it would violate a municipal ban on performing entertainers who have performed in South Africa. Sinatra, 71, has frequently held concerts in Soweto, the black township of Johannesburg, South Africa's independent nation recognized by the United Nations.

Both the U.S. government and the World Bank have imposed restrictions on foreign investment in principle, but the World Bank has relaxed its rules in recent months, allowing more companies to invest in developing countries.

"This is enough of a restraint and is not a matter of governments' commercial interests," said a spokesman for the World Bank. "I think it was important to let the market decide the extent they did."

In a statement, a spokeswoman for McNamee's ministry said,

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